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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 71, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1873.

General Orders No. 74, of 1871, and 26, of 1873, are modified as follows:

When several pieces go to make up either top or bottom of arm chests or packing boxes, each board on top and on bottom will have at least one sealed screw.

The design of the seal will be such as to designate the arsenal or the post from which shipped, or the name of the shipping officer.

The gross weight of all boxes and date of weighing will be distinctly marked thereon.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

G. O. No. 72, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1873.

In conformity with the provisions, as construed together by the Secretary of War, of the existing law relating to courts-martial and to the powers and duties of the Bureau of Military Justice, it is hereby ordered that hereafter the proceedings of all General Courts-martial convened by department commanders, be transmitted by them direct to the Bureau of Military Justice, as soon as the same are completed, and such action as is required by law of such commanders has been taken by them thereon.

Paragraph 899 of the Army Regulations (after the first clause) is regarded by the Secretary of War as legally inoperative, because inconsistent with the 65th and 80th Articles of War, in authorizing a commander not contemplated by those articles (viz.: "a superior military commander to the officer confirming the proceedings"), to "suspend" and "prohibit" the execution of sentences. General Orders No. 22, of August 23, 1853, so far as conveying a contrary view, is hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

G. O. No. 74, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1873.

Publishes an order of the Postmaster-General, fixing the rates of charges for telegraphic communications, viz.: Signal Service messages and reports three cents for each word for each circuit over which it may pass in accordance with the schedule of circuits and plans of the chief signal officer of the Army. For all telegraphic communications sent otherwise than over circuits established as aforesaid, one cent per word for each circuit through which it shall be transmitted. A distance of two hundred and fifty miles, as computed by the tables of the Post Office Department, shall be deemed a circuit. If, in computing circuits, there shall be found one or more circuits and a fraction of a circuit, such fraction shall be deemed a circuit. If a communication shall be sent a distance less than two hundred and fifty miles, that distance shall be deemed a circuit. All words of the communication transmitted are to be counted, excepting the date and place at which such communication is filed; all messages of less than twenty-five words, address and signature included, shall be rated as if containing twenty-five words, and all messages exceeding twenty-five words shall be rated by the exact number of words they contain, address and signature included.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 14, 1873.

Tuesday, July 8.

Private Homer A. Johnson, General Service U. S. Army, will report in person without delay to the Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters Military Division of the South for duty.

The extension of leave of absence, with permission to go beyond sea, granted First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, Second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 118, June 12, 1873, from this office, is further extended thirty days.

Discharged.—Private Jacob A. De Lacy, Company D, Fifth Cavalry; Recruit John H. Hastings, General Mounted Service U. S. Army.

Wednesday, July 9.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerber will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty.

Discharged.—Private George W. Held, General Service U. S. Army; Private Maurice A. Graves, Company K, Fifth Artillery.

Transferred.—Private William A. Brown, Company E, Fourth Artillery.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fourth Cavalry are announced: First Lieutenant Henry Sweeney, from Company D to Company H; First Lieutenant James H. Jones, from Company H to Company D.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander,

the following transfers in the Seventh Infantry are announced: Captain Walter Clifford, from Company F to Company E; Captain Constant Williams, from Company E to Company F.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted First Lieutenant Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry.

Thursday, July 10.

Discharged.—Private John G. Ruland, band of First Cavalry.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward as they become available, under proper charge, the following detachments of recruits: From the rendezvous in New York city, one hundred to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Second Cavalry; from St. Louis depot, Missouri, one hundred to Fort Union, New Mexico, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Eighth Cavalry for assignment to his regiment; one hundred to camp near Fort Hays, Kansas, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Sixth Cavalry for assignment to his regiment.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commanders, the following transfers are announced: First Lieutenant Charles A. Vernou, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Hanson H. Crews, from the Nineteenth Infantry to the Fourth Cavalry. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations at their own expense.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant John Tyler, First Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Clermont L. Best, First Artillery, in Special Orders No. 89, June 6, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eskin, First Artillery, in Special Orders No. 104, June 28, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Friday, July 11.

The board of officers appointed by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 123, June 26, 1873, from this office, to consider the expediency of transferring the supplying of army wagons, ambulances, etc., from the Quartermaster's Department to the Ordnance Department, will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, to inspect the material and work-shops there before making their report. On the completion of this duty the board will return to Washington.

Discharged.—Musician Lorenz Handloser, Fourth Artillery; by direction of the President, Private William Weste, band of Fourteenth Infantry.

By direction of the President, the following officers are detailed as members of the General Court-martial appointed by Special Orders No. 104, May 23, 1873, from this office: Captain George A. Parington, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Charles D. Beyer, Ninth Cavalry.

Saturday, July 12.

Discharged.—First Class Private Michael Waters, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. A.; Sergeant H. E. Hackett, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Second Class Private R. W. Scott, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Private William Schouder, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery.

Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 134, July 5, 1873, from this office, relieving Lieutenant Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, from command of the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and directing him to join his regiment, is suspended till November 1, 1873.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major David Taggart, paymaster, in Special Orders No. 85, May 13, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is further extended two months.

Monday, July 14.

Discharged.—Artificer William H. Veltman, Company C, Fifth Infantry; Private John Green, Company E, First Infantry.

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers: Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate, for thirty days; Captain E. P. Pearson, Seventeenth Infantry, for six months, to take effect on the return of the Yellowstone expedition.

Transferred.—On his own application, approved by his regimental commander, Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, Second Infantry, to the First Infantry, and will report, at his own expense, to the commanding officer of that regiment for assignment to a company.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant William P. Butler, Ordnance Department, has been accepted by the President to take effect July 12, 1873.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 21st day of July, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Sergeant (now Private) George Leach, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry; Captain A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant J. F. Strech, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant E. W. Bass, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers. Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Sidell (retired)—Died in New York City July 1, 1873.

Major George P. Inrie, paymaster—Resigned, July 1, 1873.

First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, Twentieth Infantry—Died at Muirkirk, M.J., July 12, 1873.

Second Lieutenant William P. Butler, Ordnance Department—Resigned July 12, 1873.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies A and L, First Artillery, from Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Company C, Tenth Infantry, from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort McKavett, Tex.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, to take effect upon his return to Fort Rice, D. T., from the Yellowstone expedition. (S. O. No. 30, July 15.)

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Division of the South for an extension of thirty days, was granted Surgeon D. C. Peters, U. S. Army, for the benefit of his health, July 1.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Captain G. B. Dandy, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, July 2 was assigned to duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., as post quartermaster, and in charge of the construction of cavalry barracks, etc., near that post.

Hospital Steward John Thatcher, U. S. Army, July 10 was assigned to duty at Fort Benton, Montana.

Intelligence has been received from J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, chief of the Scientific Corps, the Boston Transcript reports, dated July 2, Camp No. 10, which is about twenty miles northwest of the Great Bend of Heart river, Dakota. He states that all are well and in good spirits, and everything is progressing as favorably as the unprecedented wet weather will permit. Heavy showers occur almost daily, large streams flow in what are usually dry ravines, and the progress of the expedition is thus rendered very slow. The country between Heart river and Camp No. 10 is very broken, approaching in character the celebrated Bad Lands. Evidences of recent volcanic action abound, the clay shale having been converted by heat into a hard, brick-red rock, which gives many of the hills a bright red appearance when seen at a distance, and on visiting them they have the appearance of an old brickyard. The Scientific Corps is having fine success in collecting, a good beginning having been made in all the departments. Mr. Allen has now obtained the nest and eggs of the Missouri skylark, never before collected, and specimens of several other extremely rare species.

Fort Shaw, M. T.—We have received No. 4 of The Good Templar, a lively little paper published at this post, and "devoted to the cause of temperance and the interests of Crown Butte Lodge No. 36, I. O. G. T." One page is devoted to an obituary notice of "Brother Alfred Harker," of Company D, Seventh Infantry, who died at the post May 24, 1873, aged twenty years. The deceased having been discharged from the United States' service, about a week previous to his death, was not entitled to military funeral honors. He was buried by the members of the Lodge, the funeral being conducted according to the rites and ceremonies of the order, who propose also to erect a suitable monument over his grave.

Fort Rice.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Rice, D. T., July 31. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, M. S., Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., and the following officers of the Seventeenth Infantry, were detailed for the court: Colonel T. L. Crittenden; Captains C. E. Bennett, Malcolm McArthur; First Lieutenants H. S. Howe, T. G. Troxel; Second Lieutenants Alexander Ogle, Charles Metcalf. First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Upon the return of the Yellowstone expedition, Company K has been ordered to take post at Fort Sully, and Company F at Fort Randall.

Fort Totten.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Totten, D. T., July 24, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Indian Scout Tasssee, U. S. Army. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt, Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant H. J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenants W. W. Wood, Herbert Cushman, Twentieth Infantry; A. H. Nave, Seventh Cavalry. First Lieutenant L. M. Morris, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Eighth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, having been relieved from duty with the Yellowstone expedition, being incapacitated for active field service, July 10 was ordered to Omaha, Neb.

Seventh Cavalry.—Upon adjournment of the G. C. M.



appointed to meet at Fort Totten, D. T., by par. 7, S. O. No. 146, c. s., from department headquarters, Second Lieutenant A. H. Nave was directed to join his company in the field with escort for the Northern Boundary Survey Commission.

Leave of absence for thirty days July 9 was granted Captain T. H. French, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of sixty days—the leave to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition. Leave of absence for thirty days was also granted First Lieutenant T. M. McDougall, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months—the leave to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition.

*Sixth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant D. M. Lee, July 10.

*Fort Abraham Lincoln.*—A board of officers, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, Captain G. B. Dandy, A. Q. M., and A. A. Surgeon J. F. Boughter, U. S. Army, was ordered to convene at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., on the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of locating, in accordance with plan furnished from department headquarters, the exact sites of the various buildings connected with the construction of the proposed cavalry barracks near that post.

*Twentieth Infantry.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., July 24, for the trial of First Sergeant Frederick Key, Company D, Twentieth Infantry. The following officers of the Twentieth Infantry were detailed for the court: Major J. E. Yard; Captain J. S. McNaught; First Lieutenants W. R. Maize, J. A. Manley, J. A. Yekley; Second Lieutenants J. B. Rodman, W. H. Low, Jr. Second Lieutenant C. H. Ribbel, judge-advocate.

Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, of the Twentieth Infantry, died July 12, at the residence of his father, J. D. Latchford, near Muirkirk, Prince Georges county, Md., aged 33 years, 11 months, and 11 days. The deceased served during the war as a captain of volunteers, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry, April 6, 1866. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Odd Fellows, Corinthian Lodge 93, A. F. A. M., Patuxent Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

*Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.*

So much of par. 1, S. O. No. 94, c. s., from department headquarters, as directed the termination of the contract of A. A. Surgeon H. G. Tideman, U. S. Army, on his being relieved by A. A. Surgeon A. T. Fitch, U. S. Army, July 8 was revoked. After being relieved as above mentioned, he was directed to remain at Fort Stanton, N. M., and await further orders. Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. Army, at the same time was ordered to proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Santa Fe, N. M., via Pueblo, C. T.

*Eighth Cavalry.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, of this regiment (Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.) and daughter sailed on Saturday, July 13, by the *California* for Europe, to be absent until September.

*Eighth Cavalry.*—The following is the July roster of commissioned officers of the Eighth Cavalry, headquarters Fort Union, N. M.: Colonel J. Irvin Gregg, commanding regiment, commanding District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, absent, sick, with permission to cross the sea; Majors A. J. Alexander, commanding Fort Garland, C. T.; W. Redwood Price, commanding Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. R. Clendenin, absent, sick, with permission to cross the sea; First Lieutenants John H. Mahnken, regimental and post adjutant, depot and post commissary of subsistence, Fort Union, N. M.; George F. Foote, regimental quartermaster, absent sick, with permission to cross the sea.

Captains—S. B. M. Young, Troop H, Fort McRae, commanding troops in the field; Charles A. Hartwell, Troop K, Fort Wingate, commanding troop and post; James F. Randlett, Troop D, Fort Stanton, commanding troop; Samuel K. Schwenk, Troop M, in the field, absent, sick, never joined regiment; Charles Hobart, Troop L, in the field, commanding troop; A. B. Kauffman, Troop E, Fort Wingate, commanding troop; William McCleave, Troop B, in the field, commanding troop; Almond B. Wells, Troop A, Fort Bayard, commanding troop; Edmond G. Feehet, Troop G, Fort Selden, commanding troop; George W. Chilson, Troop C, Fort Selden, commanding troop; Andrew P. Caraher, Troop F, Fort Garland, commanding troop; John H. Coster, Troop I, Fort Bayard, A. D. C. to General McDowell, at Louisville, Ky.

First Lieutenants—Henry J. Farnsworth, Troop H, Fort McRae, commanding troop and post; John Lafferty, Troop G, Fort Selden, en route to regiment; J. D. Stevenson, Troop K, Fort Wingate, on recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo.; Argalus G. Hennisee, Troop D, Fort Stanton, special duty, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post; Orasmus B. Boyd, Troop B, Fort Union, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Fort Bayard, N. M.; William Stephenson, Troop A, Fort Bayard, on duty with troop; James M. Ropes, Troop M, in the field, on recruiting service at Boston, Mass.; Edmund Luff, Troop L, in the field, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. troop in the field; Ray T. Gordon, Troop I, Fort Bayard, absent with leave, resignation accepted July 31, 1873; Harrison S. Weeks, Troop E, Fort Wingate, absent, sick; John W. Pullman, Troop F, Fort Garland, depot and post Q. M. Fort Union, N. M.; Henry W. Spole, Troop C, Fort Selden, en route to troop.

Second Lieutenants—Edward E. Wood, Troop H, Fort McRae, on duty at Military Academy, West Point; Richard A. Williams, Troop B, in the field, commanding Troop M; Edward A. Godwin, Troop C, Fort Selden, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post; Samuel W. Fountain, Troop E, Fort Wingate, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post; Robert E. Coxe, Jr., Troop G, Fort Selden, on duty with troop; Frederick E. Phelps, Troop A, Fort Bayard, on duty with troop; J. Burke Hickey, Troop I,

Fort Bayard, commanding troop; George E. Pond, Troop F, Fort Garland, on duty with troop; John W. Wilkinson, Troop D, Fort Stanton, on duty with troop; Alfred H. Rogers, Troop L, in the field, on duty with troop.

Captain Henry C. Bankhead has been promoted to major, and Captain J. M. Williams resigned.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

*Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.*

Major E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, July 11 was relieved as a member of the board of officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 55, c. s., from department headquarters, and ordered to Fort McPherson, North Platte, Sidney Barracks, and Fort D. A. Russell, to inspect the cavalry stationed at those posts.

Hospital Steward William H. Mead, U. S. Army, July 5 was assigned to duty at North Platte, Neb.

*Fort Fred Steele.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Fred Steele, W. T., July 14. Detail for the court: Colonel P. R. DeTrobian; Captain Nathan W. Osborne, Thirteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon John Murray Dickson, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Second Lieutenant William Abbot, Ninth Infantry. First Lieutenant James Forance, Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

*The Gatling Gun.*—The commanding officer of the Omaha Ordnance Depot July 8 was directed to issue one Gatling gun one inch calibre, with carriage, caisson, and implements complete, to each of the following-named officers, viz.: Commanding officer of Sidney Barracks, Neb.; commanding officer of Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; commanding officer of Fort Fred Steele, for Company A, Second Cavalry, at Medicine Bow, W. T. The officers to whom these guns are issued will make requisition for the necessary ammunition for their service.

*Second Cavalry.*—Captain E. J. Spaulding July 8 was relieved as a member of the board of officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 55, c. s., from department headquarters, and ordered to join his company at Camp Canby, Neb.

*Fourteenth Infantry.*—Second Lieutenant Albert Austin July 10 was detailed as judge-advocate of the G. C. M. ordered to reassemble at Fort Laramie, by par. 2, S. O. No. 112, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Second Lieutenant W. W. McCammon, relieved.

*Fort Laramie.*—In an official report to General Ord, relative to the recent conference with the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency, Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding this post, says: There were not many Indians present, only Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes being represented. The council met on the 20th, and after mutual expression of good feeling, they (the Indians) were invited to speak, when each of the speakers commenced by asking that they be permitted to go to the Republican country unmolested, whenever they choose, from Plum Creek to Cheyenne, to which the Commissioners replied that they (the Indians) had better give up their hunting on the Republican; as it was setting very rapidly with whites, they might get into trouble. Finding the Indians disposed to insist upon their rights to hunt, the replies of the Commissioners were advisory. For the same reason the second subject for consideration was not alluded to at all by the Commissioners. Upon the subject of the removal of the agency, the Indians were unanimous in their declaration not to move until they were supplied with arms and ammunition, when the council broke up without any results. The Indians, however, were informed that if they should change their minds during the night, and conclude to locate their agency as desired, the Commissioners would hear what they had to say next morning, 21st inst., when the principal men of Red Cloud's people (including Red Cloud) called upon the Commissioners and said that they had made up their minds to consent to the removal of the agency to the head waters of White river, provided they were furnished with guns and ammunition; also corn, rice, and saleratus, saying also the previous day was very windy, and that they did not talk straight. They evidently manifested a better feeling. The Commissioners replied that after their agency was established on White river, they (the Commissioners) would use their influence to procure what they asked for, but would not promise them certainly that they would get them, to which the Indians assented, and it was agreed that the agency should be moved as soon as possible. The Indians generally seem well-disposed, and promise to take measures to prevent the recurrence of bad feeling at the agency, and to protect it. As above remarked, none of the northern Indians were present, although invited, and it is possible that there will be considerable opposition on their part to the removal of the agency to White river. It is very evident that the Indians will not relinquish their right to hunt or cede the territory outside of their reservation, without a serious struggle, for which the Government should be fully prepared, if they are required to do so now, or soon. The Commissioners also had a letter requesting them to use their influence with the Indians to give up the Black Hills within the limits of the reservation, the only portion worth anything to them, and nothing short of their annihilation will get it from them. Except the removal of the agency, if accomplished, the mission may be considered a failure. It is probable a delegation of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, together with a few Sioux, will, at their request, be permitted to go to Washington soon. They—the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—desire to have a separate agency.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

*Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.*

Captain E. J. Strang, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, July 2 was ordered to Houston, Texas, under special instructions from department headquarters.

The contract of A. A. Surgeon S. A. Towsey, U. S. Army, was annulled July 1.

Hospital Steward Earnest Mast, U. S. Army, June 28 was directed to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer and post surgeon, San Antonio, Texas.

The contract of A. A. Surgeon J. M. Main, U. S. Army, made with the commanding officer Fort Brown, Texas, on February 10, 1873, has been annulled—to take effect February 25, 1873.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry.*—First Lieutenant James N. Morgan, Company G, Fort Brown, has been promoted captain, vice Kilgour, retired, which carries him to Company K, at Fort Duncan; Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Company D, Fort Duncan, first lieutenant, vice Morgan, promoted, which carries him to Company G, at Fort Brown. Captain J. N. Morgan was ordered to join the company to which he is promoted, and First Lieutenant J. L. Bullis to remain at Fort Duncan until further orders from department headquarters.

*Fourth Cavalry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was granted Second Lieutenant M. Leeper, Jr., June 30.

*Tenth Infantry.*—A. A. Surgeon J. S. Cooper, U. S. Army, June 30 was directed to accompany Company C to Fort McKavett, Texas. Hospital Steward Henry Von Versen, U. S. Army, was at the same time ordered to Ringgold Barracks, Texas. Hospital Steward F. W. Orth, U. S. Army, same date was relieved from duty at Ringgold Barracks and ordered to Fort Brown, Texas.

Company C June 27 was relieved from duty at the post of San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas. Colonel H. B. Clitz at the same time was ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas, to assume command of that post.

*Ninth Cavalry.*—Second Lieutenant M. B. Hughes, Company A, Fort Concho, has been promoted first lieutenant vice Brunton, resigned, which carries him to Company D, at Fort Stockton. He will join the company to which he is promoted on the completion of his duties with the board of officers for the purchase of horses for the Ninth Cavalry.

*Twenty-first Infantry.*—The headquarters of the Twenty-fourth Infantry June 25 was transferred to Fort Duncan, Texas, and the adjutant and the band ordered to march from Fort Brown to Fort Duncan.

First Lieutenant H. Dodi, adjutant, June 26 was relieved as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 110, c. s., from department headquarters, and Second Lieutenant W. H. W. James, detailed in his stead.

*Tenth Infantry.*—Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark June 26 was temporarily assigned to duty with Company F, and ordered to Fort Clark, for duty with that company. Par. 4, S. O. No. 112, c. s., from department headquarters, was revoked, June 26.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.*

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

Surgeon DeWitt C. Peters, U. S. Army, July 4 was retransferred to the Department of the South from the Department of the Gulf, and on the expiration of his present leave, was directed to report for orders to headquarters Department of the South, Louisville, Ky., and meanwhile render his required reports to department headquarters.

Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness June 28 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Charleston, S. C., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. No. 73, c. s., from department headquarters, and Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gibson, U. S. Army, appointed in his stead.

*Second Infantry.*—Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson July 9 was ordered from Savannah, Ga., to St. Augustine, Fla., for duty.

*Second Artillery.*—Upon the abandonment of the post of Charlotte, N. C., A. A. Surgeon Pierson Rector, U. S. Army, and Hospital Steward Emérick Lindstrom, were July 11 ordered to accompany Battery D to the post of Charleston, S. C.

The leave of absence of thirty days granted First Lieutenant W. P. Vose, by par. 7, S. O. No. 105, headquarters Department of the South, c. s., July 7 was extended thirty days. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, was granted Captain E. B. Williston, at the same time.

*Charleston Barracks.*—The War Department having, on the 26th ultimo, directed that Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, for occupancy by troops, the commanding officer of the post of Charleston July 10 was directed to relieve the officer of the Ordnance Department in charge, and receipt to him for such of the ordnance and ordnance stores as may be left by the Ordnance Department, and the arsenal will thenceforth become a portion of the command of the post of Charleston, and be known as Charleston Barracks. As soon as practicable the post of Charlotte, N. C., was ordered to be abandoned, and Battery D, of the Second Artillery, there, ordered to the post of Charleston, S. C.

*Mount Vernon Arsenal.*—The Ordnance Department having transferred Mount Vernon Arsenal to the Quartermaster's Department, for occupancy by the troops, the commanding officer post of Mobile, Ala., July 10 was directed to send an officer with a small detachment to Mount Vernon Arsenal, to relieve the military storekeeper of ordnance there in charge. The commanding officer at the post of Mobile will exercise command over Mount Vernon Arsenal.

*First Cavalry.*—The *New York Times* says: "Colonel W. P. Farnell, of the First Cavalry, U. S. Army, one of the passengers of the *City of Washington*, makes a statement which should be taken as a fair index of how that ill-fated vessel was sacrificed. Colonel Farnell is an old Army officer, and has had varied experience on land



and sea. He was wrecked off Hatteras, and near Santiago de Cuba, has had some hard fighting in the war of the rebellion under Blenker, Fremont, Stoneman, and last, though not least, Sherman. His last brevet states that it was granted "for conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the Infernal Caves, Pittoher, Cal." These matters are mentioned merely in explanation of the action of Colonel Parnell at the time of the disaster. His training and instinct forced him to the front when the proper authorities were demoralized and utterly unfit for the occasion, when ladies bravely and resignedly awaited the unknown terrors which appal the mind in the moment of impending shipwreck and death, and the poor, miserable steerage passengers were huddled together in a wild, agitated mass, wailing and praying, and looking for aid from the few brave gentlemen who were on the ship."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

The troops at Monroe, La., July 2 were ordered to return to their station at Jackson, Miss. A. A. Surgeon Bernard J. Byrne, U. S. Army, was directed to accompany the troops from Monroe, La., to Jackson, Miss., and will remain at the latter post on duty.

Hospital Steward Francis Mercer, U. S. Army, July 9 was assigned to duty in the office of the medical director of the department.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army, July 8 was ordered to Mobile and Mount Vernon Arsenal Ala., and Barrancas Barracks, Florida, for the purpose of paying the troops at those points.

**First Artillery.**—Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, July 8 was ordered to accompany Batteries A and L to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and then rejoin his station at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

Batteries A and L, at Jackson Barracks, La., July 5 were ordered to rejoin their station at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—The headquarters, staff, band, and Companies B, F, and H, at Jackson Barracks, La., July 5 were ordered into camp at Mississippi City, Miss., until further orders.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—The commanding officer of Jackson Barracks, La., July 5 was directed to send the recruits for the Twenty-fifth Infantry at his post, to San Antonio, Texas, there to be reported to the commanding general of the Department of Texas.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Major-General Hancock is now on a tour of inspection to the Department of the Lakes, and will return to headquarters, New York City, about the 1st of the month.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending July 15, 1873: Second Lieutenant James R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry; Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenants John Conline, Ninth Cavalry; G. O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Captain Wm. Dickinson, U. S. Army; Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. R. Parnell, First Cavalry; Captain C. A. Woodruff, Second Artillery.

Leave of absence for thirty days, commencing on the 1st instant—on surgeon's certificate of disability—has been granted Captain Reuben M. Potter, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department. At the expiration of his leave, Captain Potter, on the recommendation of the chief quartermaster of the department, is ordered to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, for duty as A. A. Q. M. at that post.

**Fort Columbus.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 11. Detail for the court: Captain La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Thomas F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry; John B. Eaton, Third Artillery; John W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Private Woods was seriously injured on Thursday, July 10, by the upsetting of a gun-carriage during an artillery drill.

**Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.**—During the months of May, June, July, August, and September, of the present year, the course of practical instruction will be as follows, viz.: Field Battery—The service of the 3-inch, the 12 pdr., and the 1-inch and 1-2-inch Gatling guns; mechanical manoeuvres and blank cartridge and target practice with the 3-inch and 12 pdr., and both calibres of Gatling guns. Siege Battery—The service of the 4-2-inch and 4-5-inch guns, and of the 8-inch howitzer; mechanical manoeuvres with blocks, rollers, lifting-jacks, and gins; the transportation and laying of platforms; blank cartridge and target practice with the howitzer and with each kind of gun. Sea-Coast Battery—The service of the 15-inch, 10-inch, and 100 pdr. guns, and of the flank defence, howitzer mechanical manoeuvres by means of hydraulic lifting and pulling jacks, gins, blocks, and rollers; transportation by means of cradles, sling carts, trucks, and skids; blank cartridge and target practice with the 15-inch, 10-inch and 100 pdr. guns. (The service, mechanical manoeuvres, blank cartridge and target practice of the 10-inch guns will be in casemate as well as barbette.) Mortar Batteries—The service of the Cohorn mortar, 8 and 10-inch siege mortars, and 10 and 13-inch sea-coast mortars; mechanical manoeuvres of the siege mortars by means of blocks, rollers, etc., and of the sea-coast mortars by means of the gin, hydraulic jacks, and rollers; laying platforms for, and target practice with,

siege and sea-coast mortars. During the target practice at floating target, and at such other convenient times as may be appointed by the commanding officer, instruction in the use of range-finders, angle-measurers, the ordinary plane-table, and the plotting and calculations of plane-table work, will be given practically. First Lieutenant Breckinridge, Second Artillery, adjutant, is appointed instructor for these purposes. Except on Saturdays and Sundays, there will be daily recitations in artillery tactics, light and heavy, and in as much of the infantry tactics as may be prescribed by the commanding officer. These recitations will take place at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., and will continue for one hour. The class will be divided into two sections, of which Capt. Lodor, Fourth Artillery, will instruct the first, and Captain Elder, First Artillery, the second. Major DeRussy, Third Artillery, the superintendent of practical instructions, is charged with the supervision of all of the instruction prescribed, and will so arrange the details of its execution that each battery will complete within each month all of the duties prescribed for it. Major DeRussy will also see that the instruction is uniform in all the batteries, and that there is no departure from the letter of the Tactics or Artillery School Circulars, except such as typographical errors or changes in artillery material render it necessary for the commanding officer to authorize.

**Base Ball.**—The "Gibson" club of Fort Wadsworth and the "Hamiltons" of Fort Hamilton, played the third game of their series, at Clifton, S. I., on Saturday, 28th ultimo. The game was closely contested during the first five innings, but the heavy batting of the "Hamiltons" toward the close gave them a well earned victory, by a score of 45 to 24. At the recent organization of the "Hamilton" club the following officers were chosen for the present term: President, First Sergeant Charles Smith; Secretary, Asa Head; Treasurer, James Dean.

**Second Artillery.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckinridge, in S. O. No. 81, c. s., from the post of Fort Monroe, Va., July 11 was extended twenty-three days.

**Third Artillery.**—First Lieutenant Robert D. Potts July 14 was appointed judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted in par. 1, S. O. No. 126, c. s., from department headquarters, vice First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, relieved.

**Allegheny Arsenal.**—Colonel Nathan W. Brown, A. P.-G., July 14 was ordered in addition to the payments directed to be made in par. 5, S. O. No. 130, c. s., from department headquarters, to pay the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., up to the date of last muster—June 30, 1873.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

**Fort Mackinac.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Mackinac, Mich., July 12. Detail for the court: Surgeon E. H. Abadie, U. S. Army; Captain Leslie Smith, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Wm. Notson, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant; Second Lieutenant Matthew Markland, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate of the court.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The following named officers registered their names at these headquarters during the week ending Tuesday, July 8: Captain George B. Hoge, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon F. S. Stirling, U. S. Army; Captain C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Monday, June 23. Detail for the court: Captains David Penry, First Cavalry; Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; James Jackson, First Cavalry; Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenants James B. Hazelton, Fourth Artillery; Charles C. Cressen, Henry N. Moss, First Cavalry. Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at the headquarters Department of the Columbia, on Monday, June 9. Detail for the court: Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery; H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon H. J. Phillips, Medical Department; Captains C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M.; J. G. Pringle; First Lieutenants W. H. Winters, C. C. Cressen, H. N. Moss, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery. Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**The Modocs.**—A despatch dated Fort Klamath, Oregon, July 10, via Yreka, 11, says: The trial of the Modocs implicated in the massacre of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas was concluded yesterday before the Military Commission. The evidence for the prosecution was of the most positive character, leaving no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. The only witnesses for the defence were Scarfaced Charley, Dave, One-eyed Mose, and William. Their testimony amounted to nothing in favor of the prisoners, but was simply a recital of what the Klamath Lake Indians had done and the statements they made to the witnesses since this trouble began. The only testimony produced by the prosecution which was of no value was that of Dyar, the Indian Agent of the Klamath reservation. He could swear to nothing positively, except that he accompanied General Canby and the Peace Commission to the council tent. No doubt exists in the minds of those who attended the trial but that the Commission will find the prisoners guilty of the charges and specifications on which they were tried. The soldiers and citizens of the

place appeared to take a lively interest in the trial. The prisoners were also very attentive, and seemed to rely wholly on the Commission for justice. Colonel Elliot, Colonel Curtis, and Dr. Belden, the official reporter for the Commission, will leave this morning for San Francisco.

## DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

A despatch from San Francisco, July 14, reports that Arizona advices of the 7th instant, state that orders have been issued for the abandonment of Camp Hualapi, Beall Springs, and Dale Creek. The troops will be employed in constructing the telegraph line. In reply to a letter from a resident of St. Louis, General Crook, commanding the department, has written as follows, under date of June 25: "Any further trouble from the Apaches will not be by any means of former magnitude; the intention of the military is to nip in the bud anything bearing a semblance of lawlessness or insubordination. I do not claim for the Indians with whom peace has lately been made (after an arduous campaign) any moral attributes other than possessed by savages in general: it is, however, my conviction that they can be made to respect and obey the laws like anybody else; all promises made to them will be carried out to the letter; Indians accepting the situation in good faith will receive their protection under the law; those persistently defying the law will be treated as white outlaws should be under the same circumstances. Some Indians who have declined to come in upon reservations have lately been attacked by the troops in the Tonto Basin. The details, I presume, you have already learned from the press. I would state further that much of the country called by you the 'Bradshaw District' has lately been pretty well explored, and many valuable mines located, comprehending the Benton, Tiger, Minnehaha, and other very valuable argentiferous ledges, and that at other points in the Territory parties of prospectors are busily at work, meeting with success."

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—First Lieutenant W. F. Rice June 26 was assigned to duty in command of the Indian scouts at the San Carlos Indian Reservation, and was directed to report in person, for duty, to the commanding officer Camp Grant, A. T. Second Lieutenant Geo. B. McDermott under same date was relieved from his present duties, and ordered for duty to Fort Yuma, Cal.

**Howard's Treaty with Cochise.**—A letter from the Governor of Sonora to The San Francisco Alta California upon the outrages committed by the Arizona Apaches during their raids into Mexico has disclosed the fact that the terms of General Howard's treaty with these Indians have never been made public. The Alta of July 1, commenting upon Governor Pesqueira's letter, says: "We demand the publication of the treaty made between General Howard and Cochise. Let the people know the terms by which we are disgraced, and our friendly sister republic humiliated and wronged. We deny the right of the Secretary of the Interior to keep it concealed. It is public property, and we know of no motive for secrecy except consciousness of wrong." On the 9th of January last General Crook wrote to Governor Pesqueira as follows: I have the honor to inform you that after the 20th instant I will compel the Indians in the southern part of this territory, known as the tribe of Cochise, to submit themselves to daily roll-call, and if they should refuse, I will commence hostilities against them without delay. Knowing that these Indians have been a terrible scourge to your State, I take the liberty of requesting you to place strong detachments near the line to prevent them from taking refuge in Sonora if they escape the pursuit of our soldiers. Do me the favor to keep this secret until the date mentioned above. Governor Pesqueira returned his thanks, and said the troops of Sonora had been ordered out as requested. But General Crook did not keep his promise, and the reason of his failure to do so is thus explained by The Alta: "He went with a formidable force of cavalry to the Chiricahua Reservation, and told Cochise that he must bring up his men to daily roll-call, in accordance with the order of General Schofield, commander of the Division. Cochise refused, and told General Crook that he had no right to be there with his soldiers, for the treaty with Howard stipulated that the troops would not come on the Reservation, except to travel along the roads between the military posts. Cochise made no concealment of the raiding by his tribe into Sonora, and said his treaty with Howard did not forbid it. General Crook had no copy of the treaty, and he believed Cochise was right, or at least he was afraid of violating the obligations of his Government, and therefore retired. He then wrote to the commander of the Division requesting a copy of the treaty, and General Schofield, not having such a document, wrote to the Secretary of War requesting a copy of it, but after a lapse of four months it has not been received here, necessary as it is to the proper understanding and performance of their duties. The commander of the Division of the Pacific and the commander of the Department of Arizona occupy the honorable position of standing guard, at a respectful distance, over a lot of Apaches, while they are engaged in murdering and plundering the peaceful citizens of a friendly republic, they ignorant of their rights and duties against the bloody Cochise, whose insolence they cannot chastise, and whose assertions about the treaty they cannot deny. Are we not right in demanding the exposure of this infamous treaty? Is it not disgraceful enough that such a corrupt bargain should ever have been made? Is this the vaunted peace policy? Cochise and his blood-thirsty tribe were moved, with the assistance of the American Government, to a reservation within three hours' journey of the Mexican settlements! They were assured that no troops should watch or check their proceedings! They were placed in charge of an agent who consents to retain his position while he knows they are engaged in the trade of murder! The order of a daily roll-call, enforced at all the other reservations, and regarded as necessary to prevent raids, is not applicable here!"



## HINTS FOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

A VERY valuable circular has recently been issued from headquarters Division of the South, giving formulas for the records of proceedings of General Courts-martial and of garrison courts, with instructions for courts and judge-advocates. For the information of the Army in general we extract the following from the order:

Charges cannot be legally preferred under the 99th Article of War when the offence committed is in violation of any other article. NOTE.—In charges of desertion, the date of enlistment of the soldier should, when known, be inserted for the information of the reviewing authority. It is, however, sufficient to prove that the soldier was duly enlisted, or that he had voluntarily received the pay and performed the duties of a soldier. The payment of a reward for apprehension—not being a part of the offence—should not be embodied in the specification. The names of witnesses to the apprehension or surrender of the prisoner should invariably be noted underneath the charge, as the gravamen of the crime often largely depends on such circumstances. The date and place of such apprehension or surrender, as well as the date and place of desertion, should be each included in the specification.

In an absence from any appointed parade, drill, or other exercise, but not from the limits of the post, the specification should usually be charged under the 44th Article of War—but otherwise under the 21st, and sometimes under both. Soldiers found drunk on any guard, party, or other duty, after having been actually placed on such duty, and in the ranks, and not until then discovered to be drunk, should be charged with violation of the 45th Article of War—but, otherwise, under the 99th Article, as when unable to turn out for or attend guard-mounting.

Charges laid under Articles of War which prescribe possible capital punishment, such as the 9th or 46th Articles, are not properly cognizable by a garrison or regimental court, nor should degrading crimes, like theft, to the prejudice of good order, etc., be tried before such tribunals. In preparing several specifications under a charge, the date and place of the alleged offence should be written in each, and not merely in the final specification, of which the prisoner may be acquitted.

When a prisoner has entered a plea in bar of trial, the court should, if the plea is *prima facie* tenable, receive evidence of the facts therein stated, and if the plea be found valid, should postpone further consideration of the case and report its decision to the convening authority.

When a prisoner has pleaded guilty, and, with no evidence taken, has made a statement to the court inconsistent with his plea, they should be considered together, and if guilt is not conclusively admitted, the court should direct the entry of a plea of not guilty and proceed with the trial on its merits.

In all cases subject to a discretionary punishment, a full knowledge of the circumstances attending the offence is essential for the information of the reviewing authority, and to an enlightened exercise of the discretion of the court in measuring the punishment—except where the specification is so full and precise as to disclose all the circumstances of mitigation or aggravation which accompanied the offence.

When that is the case, or when the punishment is fixed, and no discretion is allowed, explanatory testimony cannot be needed. (See President Jackson's decision in Orders No. 36, Army Headquarters, A. G. O., of June 23, 1835; and Attorney General's opinion in Orders No. 33, Army Headquarters, A. G. O., of April 23, 1834.)

When an interpreter is necessary, the record must show that he was duly sworn, in open court, to faithfully perform such duties.

If a reporter is appointed by proper authority, according to existing law and orders, the record must show that he was duly sworn in open court and in the presence of the prisoner faithfully to perform his duty and record the proceedings of and testimony to be taken before the court, in the particular case.

"The duties devolved upon officers appointed to sit as members of courts-martial are of the most grave and important character, and that these duties may be discharged with justice and propriety it is incumbent on all officers to apply themselves diligently to the acquirement of a competent knowledge of military law, and to make themselves perfectly acquainted with all orders and regulations, and with the practice of military courts." (Order No. 23, A. G. O., May 8, 1830.)

To secure the attendance of necessary and material witnesses before a General Court-martial, the judge-advocate should usually proceed as follows:

1st. If the witness is an enlisted man, and stationed in the particular department, the summons should be addressed to his post commander, by whom an order should then be issued for compliance therewith.

2d. If the desired witness is an officer so stationed, the summons should be sent him through his post commander, by whom an order should also be issued to enable him to attend, but in military emergencies the post commander may, in either of these cases, first refer the matter to the department headquarters.

3d. Military witnesses at a distance, and without the State where the court may sit, but within the particular department, should not be summoned in cases not capital, but their testimony taken by deposition, unless the court should deem their presence indispensable, or delay prejudicial to the service.

4th. The testimony of military witnesses without the particular department should, except in capital cases, be taken by deposition, unless the judge-advocate is prepared to certify that "under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and to administer justice, it is not practicable to take the desired testimony by deposition under section 27, act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863." In such case the summons and application of the judge-advocate thus certified, will be sent through department and division headquarters.

This act only allows the use of deposition of military witnesses provided they reside beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district where the court may be convened.

5th. The 74th Article of War authorizes the taking of the depositions of citizen witnesses in cases not capital, wherever they may be, and unless such witnesses reside near, their depositions will, to save expense to the Government, be taken whenever practicable.

In order to subpoena a citizen witness, it must be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, that his testimony is "material and necessary," and the fact entered on the record.\*

Duplicate subpoenas should then be sent to the nearest post commander for service, if the witness resides within the department, or else to department headquarters, unless otherwise specially directed by the department commander.

Service is made, under the laws of the United States, by delivering the subpoena to the witness; and proof of service by returning the duplicate original to the judge-advocate, with an affidavit indorsed, to the effect, that on such a day, date, and place, the affiant personally served the within named witness, by delivering to him a subpoena, of which the within is a complete copy.

Such affidavit can be taken in the manner provided in paragraph 1031, Army Regulations.

Any military person, instructed by the judge-advocate or post commander, can serve the subpoena; but the service by mail is not a legal service.

Should the witness fail to appear on due and reasonable notice, the judge-advocate has, by the 25th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, power to issue like process, to compel any witness to appear and testify, as the courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or district where such court may be convened. This power includes also the power to execute such process through some officer, who shall be specially charged with its execution. (13 Vol. Opinions U. S. Attorneys' General of 1863, p. 501.)

The judge-advocate should, therefore, present to the court, and have attached to the record, and therein noted, the duplicate subpoena and affidavit of service, and formally move the court for a writ of attachment against the contumacious witness.

If the motion is granted, the record should show it; and the judge-advocate should then, unless otherwise specially directed by the department commander, apply to the nearest post commander to the residence of the witness, if within the particular department, for the name of some military officer to serve the process, and formally direct the writ of attachment to him, and attach thereto a certified copy of the order convening the court, and copies also of the original subpoena and charges and specifications. The post commander will thereupon furnish the officer a sufficient force for the execution of the process, whenever such force shall be actually required.

If the witness resides without the particular department, the judge-advocate should transmit the writ of attachment, with its annexed certified copies of orders convening court, subpoena, and charges, to these headquarters, through department headquarters, properly signed and filled in, except as to the name of the officer who may be subsequently indicated to serve the writ.

In executing such process, it is lawful to use only just the necessary amount of force to bring the witness according to its tenor.

If, in executing this legal process, the officer should be served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from any State court (or State judge) for the production of the witness, it will be his duty to indorse and return such writ, respectfully informing the court (or judge) that "he holds the within named prisoner pursuant to the writ of attachment, of which a copy, with accompanying orders convening court, subpoena, and charges, are annexed, and that he is diligently and in good faith engaged in executing said writ of attachment according to its commands. That he respectfully submits for the inspection of the court (or judge) the original process under which he is acting; but, that as he holds the prisoner under and by color of the authority of the United States, respectfully denies the jurisdiction of the honorable court (or judge) to proceed further in the premises, but requests the dismissal of the writ of *habeas corpus* for such cause, and invites attention to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on this subject." (Vide: *Ableman vs. Booth*, 21 Howard's U. S. Rep. p. 506. Vide: *U. S. vs. Tarble*, 13 Wallace's U. S. Rep. p. 397, promulgated in General Orders No. 16, War Department, Adjutant General's office, 1872.)

The officer is not required to produce the prisoner before such State court, (or State judge), neither should he permit his custody to be taken from him.

When the writ of *habeas corpus* is issued from a United States court, or by a United States judge, it must be implicitly obeyed and the prisoner produced, with the order or process under which he may be held,

\* It usually happens that a judge-advocate receives the "charge and specifications" (which stand in place of an indictment in the civil courts), prior to the assembling of the court; and that, to prevent delay in the trial, it becomes necessary to summon or subpoena the military or civil witnesses, whose names are attached.

In such case, the subpoena (in duplicate) for the citizen witnesses may be issued, *pro forma*, as above indicated, without, of necessity, waiting for the court to assemble; but in the event of the witness not obeying it, the judge-advocate, upon moving for a writ of attachment, must show to the court additionally, and have it entered on the record—"that the witness is a material and necessary one."

The Secretary of War has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; Major Thomas A. Barr, judge-advocate, and Major George B. Andrews to make the necessary inspection for a site for a military prison for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules of the Army, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the last Congress. These officers will visit various prisons throughout the country this summer to obtain the requisite information.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Mohican*, rebuilding, will not be completed under two years.

THE *Canandaigua* arrived at Aspinwall June 28 from Key West.

P. T. CUNNINGHAM, late master in the Navy, recently committed suicide at San Jose, Cal., by shooting himself through the head.

THE *Panama Herald* of July 1 says the *Omaha*, Captain Febiger, sailed hence on the morning of the 25th ultimo for the South coast.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS relieved Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge of the command of the *Mare Island* Navy-yard on the 4th instant.

THE *Pensacola* arrived at Callao, Peru, June 18. The health of the officers and crew is excellent, and a hearty welcome was extended by Peruvians and foreigners.

THE revenue cutter *Reliance*, which has been recently undergoing repairs at Puget's Sound, has been ordered to return to Sitka, Alaska, and resume cruising in those waters.

BIDS for the construction of the new sloop-of-war, which are to be opened on the 7th of August, are already coming in. Most of the bids so far received are from New York and Boston.

PAST ASSISTANT PAYMASTER W. J. HEALY, United States Navy, died in Brooklyn on July 11. His funeral took place on July 13 from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. George Olney, in Brooklyn.

A DESPATCH from Havana, July 10, says: The steamship *Virginian* has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall. She was followed out of the latter port by the U. S. steamer *Kansas* and the Spanish frigate *Bazan*, but in consequence of her superior speed she soon outran them, and they were not seen afterwards.

MATE GEORGE SANDS, on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., committed suicide, July 10, by shooting himself through the head with a navy revolver. The suicide is believed to have been caused by disappointment in love. The deceased was twenty-three years of age, and a son of Joshua R. Sands, rear-admiral United States Navy.

THE *Kearsarge* is still on the ways at the *Mare Island* Navy-yard. The engines proper are in the vessel, and the boilers ready to be placed on board. She has about three months' repairs to be made on her hull, and about the same extent of work on her machinery. It will therefore be the middle of October at least before she is fully completed and ready for service.

THE flagship *Worcester*, of the North Atlantic station, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral George H. Scott, arrived at Fortress Monroe July 10, in company with the *Wyoming*. Captain W. D. Whiting here assumed command of the *Worcester*. We feel assured the officers of the latter ship cannot fail to appreciate the sterling qualities of Captain Whiting, whose abilities and genial manners have won him many friends.

THE *Alaska* is again in the dry dock having her valves repaired and new facings placed under the tongue of her propeller. She will remain in the dock until the middle of next week. After she was placed in the dock the first time for repairs she was taken out to make way for one of the Spanish frigates now lying off the yard, but the latter vessel was unable to enter the dock on account of the mud settled at its entrance, which is now being dredged and carried away.

On the 28th June Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock transferred his flag from the *California* to the *Saranac* at San Francisco, and the former vessel was sent to the Navy-yard to be put out of commission July 6. Rear-Admiral Pennock left San Francisco with the *Saranac* for Victoria and a northern cruise. The complement of the *Saranac* was filled up by transferring from the *California* such officers, men, and marines as were necessary. The *California* will not be continued in the Navy, and it is understood that she is to be sold at an early day.

THE *Illinois*, which has occupied the ship-house at Portsmouth, N. H., for several years, and a prominent place on the Navy list as a second-rate screw vessel of 2,490 tons, and 21 guns, will no longer be classed among the formidable ships of war of the American Navy. She will never be launched nor have the opportunity of making memorable by some gallant action the names she bears. These vessels, which, in the past few years have been named from States, have not been what may be called a success. The *Illinois* is to be broken up, and her sound wood will be distributed among other craft repairing, and in that way she may be said to still live.

A SPECIAL meeting of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society was held in the society's rooms at Boston, July 9, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder presiding, to listen to a paper on three historic flags. The flag that inspired the patriotic lines, "The Star Spangled Banner," which waved over Fort Henry during the bombardment in 1814, hung on one side of the room, and appeared in a remarkably good state of preservation. The flag borne by the *Enterprise* in her action with the *Boxer* in 1813, ornamented the opposite side of the hall, though it appeared in a very dilapidated condition. Just over the chairman was suspended the flag which Paul Jones so proudly carried on board the *Bon Homme Richard* in her famous action with the *Serapis*, which flag was brought to Boston by Mrs. S. S. Stafford, daughter of Lieutenant Stafford, of the *Bon Homme Richard*, who came from Trenton to allow it to be exhibited. After the meeting was called to order Captain George H. Preble, United States Navy, was introduced, and read a paper giving a description and the history of



the flags, which was received with applause and acknowledged with a vote of thanks.

COMMODORE WILLIAM MARSHALL GLENDY U. S. Navy, died at Baltimore, Maryland, aged 72, July 16, 1873, after a service of fifty-five years and six months, nineteen years and five months of which were spent at sea in the Pacific, Mediterranean, and in the East India waters and on the African coast. His first command was the schooner *Enterprise*. He was commissioned as captain September 14, 1855, and retired with that rank April 12, 1862, being commissioned commodore July 16, 1863. After his retirement Commodore Glendy served as a prize commissioner, as a member of the Retiring Board, and as a light-house inspector.

THE *World* published recently some extracts from a private letter addressed by Commander Greer to Commodore Ammen, of the Navy Department, expressing his wish that he might, in case he found the *Polaris* before Commander Braine came home, have full charge of her, and the power to detail such officers as he deemed fit to assist in bringing her home. The Department has, we understand, issued official instructions to Commander Greer to assume full charge of the search expedition, and to use his best judgment in bringing back the *Polaris* in case she is found, and in detailing officers for that purpose. In the course of the letter referred to above, Commander Greer says: "The *Tigress* seems to be strong and well fitted for her work. We will have a rough time, but that is to be expected. If we can accomplish our mission and get back this fall, we can put up with all discomforts. I have a strong belief that we will not be obliged to spend a winter in the ice, but we are going to prepare for it. I am pleased with the officers, who are all in New York with the exception of Lieutenant Sebree." The exception in this last paragraph, it is obvious, applies only to the absence of the lieutenant, for, as we have reason to know, Commander Greer did not, by any means, except him from the regard he has expressed for his officers.

THE Hampshire County (England) *Advertiser*, June 23, says: The U. S. war steamer *Congress*, Captain A. C. Rhind, from the Mediterranean, last from Gibraltar, arrived at Southampton on Monday morning about eight o'clock, and anchored in the river off Netley Hospital. Mr. William Thompson, the U. S. consul at this port, paid a visit to the captain at noon, and was saluted with seven guns on leaving the vessel. The *Congress* is expected to remain here about ten days. In consequence of the absence of the mayor (Alderman Hickman), through domestic affliction, the following letter was sent to the ex-mayor (Alderman H. J. Buchan, J. P.):

R. S. Pearce, Esq., Town Clerk.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival here of the United States ship *Congress*, Captain A. C. Rhind, and that on arriving yesterday the captain gave the town the customary salute. Captain Rhind desires to pay his respects to His Worship, the Mayor, and will call at his office at half-past one to 2 P. M. to-day (Tuesday).

With great respect, etc., I am yours truly,

WILLIAM THOMPSON, United States Consul.

The ex-mayor received the Captain and Mr. Thompson at the Audit House, and explained that through the mayor's absence, and his (Alderman Buchan) being at the review, and the Town Clerk (Mr. R. S. Pearce) in London, the return salute was not given, and also stated he had ordered it to be done, but upon hearing of the mayor's affliction, Captain Rhind said he would dispense with it and take the compliment all the same. Captain Rhind, who is a gentleman of the true American type, expressed himself warmly with regard to his great friendship for all Englishmen and the citizens of Southampton in particular. He added that the reception given by the ex-mayor last year to Admiral Alden and the officers of the fleet was much felt throughout America, as evincing the great respect Southampton has always manifested for the American Navy.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from League Island July 10, sends the following interesting items: "Commodore Rogers, chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, was here on Tuesday looking about and making notes. Chief Naval Constructor Hanson was to have been here yesterday, but has not come yet; is expected every day. It is thought that Chief Engineer Wood, of Bureau of Steam Engineering, will be here soon to look after the interest of his bureau, the machinery of the iron-clads, etc., etc. There are seventeen monitors here now, fifteen in the back channel, and two on the Delaware side. The *Nahant* was sent to Chester for repairs some time ago (May 23). The foundations of the yards and docks storehouse are well advanced, and the brick walls of the building will soon be commenced. The piling for the foundation of the construction building will be commenced in a few weeks, probably three or four. The gun park is nearly completed, and all the guns, except the 10 and 15-inch, have been moved down; the skids are laid, and the guns are placed in position as fast as they are brought here. The anchor racks will be up very soon, and in August the anchors will be moved from Philadelphia yard and put up in their places. Broad street on the island is to be a continuation of Broad street, Philadelphia, and is to be 125 feet wide; the work of grading it will be commenced this fall. The work of dredging the channels and filling up on the island progresses very slowly for want of funds; the appropriation for that work is nearly expended, and the work will soon be stopped until another year. The dry dock sold April 21 has not been removed yet."

At six o'clock on the morning of July 10, the steam sloop of war *Brooklyn*, of twenty guns, commanded by Captain Bryson, passed the Sandy Hook Light on her return from a foreign cruise. On August 24, 1870, the *Brooklyn*, which was then commanded by Captain Guest (since promoted to the rank of Commodore), left Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H., to take part with the *Guerriere* in the funeral honors to Admiral Farragut, and on the 13th of November, 1870, she was moored in the Tagus, at Lisbon. She then successively

visited Cadiz, back to Lisbon, where she remained four months, during the winter 1870-1871, and was at Tangier in April, 1871, thence to Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, up north to Isle of Wight, and in June, 1871, was at Deal, in England. Then came a pleasant cruise to Christiansand, Norway; Cronstadt; Stockholm, Carlsrona, Sweden; Copenhagen, back to Deal, England; Plymouth, and south again to Tangier, on the African coast; Villatranca, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Cannes, Hyeres and Toulon. Among the other places visited by her were Marseilles, Leghorn, Salines, Ferrol, Southampton, Cowes, Gravesend, Sheerness, Texel, Holland; Carthagena, Spain; Spezia, where the *Brooklyn* lay in dry dock for repairs for four days, December 19-23, 1872, and Barcelona. The *Brooklyn* towed the storeship *Supply* to Trieste with goods for the Vienna Exhibition and went back to Naples. May 7, 1873, the *Brooklyn* received orders for home, and June 2, took Rear-Admiral Alden, who had been relieved by Admiral Case, on board. Her course was then for Gibraltar, Funchal, Madeira, and on July 14, she left the latter place for St. George's Island, Bermudas, and New York. There has been very little sickness on board of the *Brooklyn* during her long cruise, and the vessel is in a good condition. In the summer of 1872, the *Brooklyn* was for a time the flagship. Captain Bryson, who is much esteemed by officers and men, has been captain of the *Brooklyn*, and has been promoted, like his predecessor, to the rank of commodore. Rear-Admiral James Alden, who commanded the *Brooklyn* when she passed the forts at New Orleans, came home as a passenger. He hauled down his flag the day of her arrival, under a salute of thirteen guns, and left the ship accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander T. L. Swann, and Lieutenant H. W. Lyon, of his staff. The following list of officers of the *Brooklyn* is complete: Rear-Admiral—James Alden; Captain—Andrew Bryson; Lieutenant-Commanders—Thomas L. Swann and William Whitehead; Lieutenants—Charles H. Stockton, Louis Kingsley, William G. Buck, Henry W. Lyon, and J. V. B. Bleeker; Masters—Charles R. Brown and Newton E. Mason; Ensign Henry T. Monahan; Midshipmen—Henry W. Schaefer, Alexander McCracken, Walter S. Holiday, William M. Wood, George F. W. Holman, Thomas C. Spencer, William Remsen, Charles C. Vreeland, John S. Abbott, Timothy G. C. Salter, William H. Van de Carr, Albert J. Dabney, and William T. Classon; Surgeon—Albert C. Gorgas; Past Assistant Surgeon—John B. Ackley; Paymaster—Arthur Burtis; Engineers—Chief, J. Q. A. Ziegler; First Assistant, Robert L. Harris; Chaplain—Geo. W. Dorrance; Boatswain—Wm. Long; Gunner—John C. Ritter; Carpenter—George W. Conover; Admiral's Clerk—John H. Waite; Paymaster's Clerk—Roswell G. Feltus; First Lieutenant Marines—William S. Muse; Passengers—Lieutenant Richard C. Hooker, First Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, First Lieutenant Marines Frank D. Webster. The *Brooklyn* shortly after her arrival was ordered by telegraph to proceed to Boston, where she is to go out of commission.

THE *Tigress* left the long wharf of the Brooklyn Navy-yard at twenty minutes past five o'clock on Saturday evening, July 12, and steamed past Governor's Island and out through the narrows towards the Compass station, near Sandy Hook. The reported "leak" which was discovered in the vessel just before leaving the Navy-yard was caused by omission to put a bolt in one of the bolt holes in the forward hold while the vessel was in the dry dock. A bolt was put in from the inside of the ship, the vessel was then "heeled," and the top of the bolt was clinched on the outside. Proceeding down the bay at the rate of about six knots per hour, she continued on her course until twenty minutes before nine in the evening, when, by reason of a valve blowing out of her boiler, she was obliged to anchor about twelve miles from the Battery. The damage was soon repaired, the accident having injured no one, and at eight o'clock yesterday morning she weighed anchor and steamed down to the compass buoys, and made fast at about nine o'clock. Here she swung while the compasses were adjusted and deviations of the needle noted. By half-past one P. M. her moorings were cast off, and under steam and sail she returned to the Navy-yard, where she was moored to a buoy off the Cobb dock. On Monday morning, July 14, a tug-boat swung alongside and put in about fifty tons additional of bituminous coal in bags, the supply of coal previously put into her hold having been almost entirely anthracite. She also took in a quantity of fresh water, sufficient to last her for ten or twelve days, and upon her arrival at St. John's she will fill her tanks afresh. She has now about three hundred tons of coal. About three o'clock Commander Greer, Lieutenant-Commander White, and Lieutenants Berry and Wilkins took a boat at the landing and pushed off for the last time to the ship. A short time previously Dr. I. L. Hays, the Arctic explorer, had also gone aboard. Shortly after Commander Greer arrived on board the *Tigress*'s smoke began to curl away, gray and heavy, from her smoke-stack, and half an hour later a white steam ruffle was waving about her valve pipe. Presently a boat left her, coming to the landing. It was rowed by four of the *Tigress*'s seamen, Captain Tyson acting as coxswain, and the passengers in it were a Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Hays, and Commander Chandler, assistant executive officer of the Navy-yard. As the boat was about pushing off from the landing to return to the ship two ladies reached the head of the steps, and spoke to Commander Chandler. One of the ladies was his wife and the other was the wife of Commander Greer. Commander Chandler called to Captain Tyson to "wait a minute," and Mrs. Greer descended the gangway to the float, and reaching over the water, handed Captain Tyson a spray of mignonette, saying as she did so: "Please hand this to Captain Greer, and tell him I sent it to him with my love, and shall expect him to bring it back to me in October." And that pretty little message from the Commander's wife to the Commander was the last verbal communication the *Tigress* had with the shore. At five minutes past five the ship's moorings were cast off, and the *Tigress* drifted slowly backward from the buoy,

and two or three hundred sailors were swarming into the shrouds and rigging of the *Brooklyn*, just returned from Europe, and almost as many more were clambering up the shrouds of the receiving ship *Vermont*, both vessels lying within two or three hundred yards of the *Tigress*. Just as she moved ahead the sailors in the rigging of the *Vermont* sent up three cheers. Then came three from the men among the ropes on the *Brooklyn*, and just then about twenty men of the *Tigress*'s little crew sprang up into her shrouds and sent back a cheer. As she passed the upper end of the Navy-yard a salute of one gun was fired from the battery. Commander Greer will put in at St. John's to replace coal consumed and take in water, but will not remain there more than twelve or fifteen hours. Secretary Robeson and the Esquimaux, seven persons in all, were conveyed from Portsmouth, N. H., on board the *Tallapoosa*. The Esquimaux joined the *Tigress* on the morning of her sailing, and appeared to be quite comfortably stowed in the deck-house amidships. If the *Tigress* does not return by October or November next, she will have to winter in the Arctic circle, and will be absent about at least sixteen months. It was expected that six of the white men from the *Polaris* who were with Captain Tyson on the perilous voyage would return in the steamer, but at the last moment before the lines were cast off three of these, Frederick Janka, Peter Johnson, and Frederick Antin, refused to undertake the cruise in search of their comrades. Their reasons for this course were stated to be dissatisfaction at the course of the Government in not giving them the full amount of pay now due them for their services previous to sailing. The alternate was offered them that if they embarked, full pay would be allowed them, in addition to the bounty of \$100 promised by Secretary Robeson, but if they refused to embark, they would receive their discharges and pay, less the amount incurred by the Government for their expenses while at St. John's, Newfoundland. They each accepted the latter alternative, and remained ashore. It is the belief of their comrades and of Captain Tyson that they did not intend in good faith to accompany the expedition, but to leave the ship after being paid and receiving the promised bounty. The three men of the ice survivors who are on board as part of the crew are J. W. C. Kruger, or "Robert," Gustavus William Lindquist, and William Nindermann.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JULY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Baker, to the Naval Academy on the 17th inst.

Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Cooper, to the Naval Academy on the 18th August.

JULY 11.—Captain Wm. D. Whiting, to command the Worcester.

Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to command the Wyoming.

JULY 12.—Chief Engineer Chas. E. De Valin, as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th inst.

JULY 14.—Lieutenants F. P. Gilmore and Charles A. Stone, and Master Chas. Seymour, to the Frolic.

Midshipmen Chas. L. Putnam and Austin M. Knight, to the Tuscarora.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 9.—Assistant Surgeon G. P. Bradley has reported his return home, having been detached from the Canandaigua on the 20th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

JULY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Chew has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tuscarora on the 29th ult., and has been placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, from the Nicaragua Survey, and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter N. Mozer, from the Omaha, on the 25th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 11.—Lieutenant E. H. C. Leutze, from the Nicaragua Survey, and granted six months' leave, with permission to visit Europe.

JULY 14.—Lieutenants C. R. Meeker, E. W. Bridge, and J. D. J. Kelly, from the Frolic, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant B. C. Hooker has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wabash on the 31st May last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Geo. A. Baldy, from temporary duty on board the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Ensign M. D. Hyde, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Ensign Wm. F. Low, from the Tuscarora, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JULY 10.—To Lieutenant James H. Dayton for four months, from 10th inst.

To Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill for three months.

JULY 12.—To Lieutenant-Commander Wm. S. Dana for three months, from this date.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 12, 1873:

Thomas W. Higgs, commander's clerk, January 3, U. S. steamer *Assuolot*, Tientsin.

Henry Anderson, carpenter's mate, December 17, 1872, U. S. steamer *Monocacy*.

Joseph Thompson, marine, June 10, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

James M. Masters, surgeon, July 4, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

George Sands, mate, July 10, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

GROUND was broken July 10 for a new addition to the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, corner of 125th street and the Boulevard, New York city. One addition is to be 40x80 feet, and, besides increasing the dormitory, will also enlarge the chapel. There are at present 199 inmates in the institution, of whom 134 are boys, the remainder girls. They are received as young as seven, but are not allowed to remain after sixteen. Those wanting to employ boys and girls cannot do better than take them from this institution. Six recent inmates are in the Money Order Department of the Post Office, one is a cadet at West Point, and of the same three thousand who have been taken care of here, nearly all are filling good positions.

HON. WILLIAM WHITING, member of Congress from Massachusetts, an eminent patent lawyer, and from 1862 to 1865 Solicitor of the War Department, died June 29, aged sixty. He was the author of a work on "War Powers under the Constitution," which has passed through over forty editions.



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General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brevet Brigadier-  
General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Fair-  
bank, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham,  
U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Gra-  
ham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren,  
Washington, D. C.

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of Tobacco, with the power of increasing the amount fifty thou-  
sand pounds if desired by the Department.

The proposals will state accurately, in detail, the quality and  
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climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year, and  
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er in quality than the samples to be seen at the office of the Depot  
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The tobacco to be packed in boxes (caddies), to contain twenty-  
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Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco pro-  
posed to be furnished must accompany the proposals, and be re-  
ferred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal  
sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will  
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### OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

**F**OR many years the Government of the United  
States has been endeavoring to effect the return  
of certain Indian tribes, who crossed from our ter-  
ritory into Mexico during the war of the Rebellion.  
It is not the affection of a guardian for his amiable  
ward that has moved the Government to make these  
efforts. On the contrary the Indian Department  
would probably willingly make a present of several  
other tribes to any nation anxious to adopt such in-  
cumbances, were it not for the fact that the Indi-  
ans may give us even more trouble out of our hands  
than in them. The history of the Kickapoos in  
Mexico would prove this, if the assertion needed  
proof. From its position within a hundred miles or  
so of our border the tribe has been able to make in-  
cursions upon Texas soil with sufficient rapidity to  
complete a lucrative raid and be back within its re-  
treat before the unprepared borderers could meet to  
repulse the marauders. Like all Indian raids their  
operations have been against the defenceless, as  
many a lonely settler's cabin could testify were its  
ruin walls to find a tongue. Like all Indian tribes,  
too, possessing such advantages, the Kickapoos have  
drawn to themselves the worst advisers and the  
most hazardous friends in the shape of Mexican  
freebooters, only too anxious to share in the plun-  
der of the Americans. Even the authorities of the  
Coahuila towns near the Kickapoo camp, and per-  
haps, too, Mexican officials of higher rank, have  
not been unwilling to witness their marauding  
pranks. Certain it is that when, some four or five  
years ago, a number of commissioners sent by our  
Government, and accompanied by the commanding  
officer of Fort Duncan, and other officers, went to  
Santa Rosa to treat with the Indians for their re-  
turn, the Mexicans defeated their efforts. They col-  
lected a drove of cattle as a present for the Indians,  
and ostentatiously marched it past the house which  
the commissioners occupied. They bid higher in  
fact for the continuance of the Indian occupation  
than we did for its close. By means like this every  
effort of our Government to accomplish the return  
of its wards has been thwarted until now.

But lately a change has taken place in the policy  
of the Mexicans on this question. There is a new  
board of commissioners in Texas, whose task is the  
old one—to persuade the Kickapoos and other Indi-  
ans to return to our country and go on a reserva-  
tion. Under date of Fort Duncan, June 30, the  
commissioners report as follows: "We left San An-  
tonio for this place on the evening of the 23d inst.,  
arriving here on the 27th. On our arrival here  
SENOR MONTERO found here awaiting him late in-  
structions from Governor CESPEDA, in which he reit-  
erates his earnest desire for the removal of the In-  
dians, and informs his commissioner that they must  
go at all hazards. By letter to SENOR MONTERO,  
from the Alcalde at Zaragoza, we are informed that  
the Lipans and Mescaleros are there, awaiting our  
arrival, and he intimates that they may go with us to  
the United States, and in order that we might tell  
them where they must go we have sent you a tele-

gram, a copy of which is inclosed herewith. On  
consultation with SENOR MONTERO and the Chief  
of the Kickapoos, who accompanied us to San An-  
tonio, we have concluded to wait here a few days  
until they, with MICHAEL THOMAS, our interpreter,  
can go to the Kickapoo camp and get all the tribes  
to meet us at Zaragoza. From the best information  
we can gather relative to the number in each tribe  
there are about 1,500 Kickapoos and Pottawatomies,  
and 2,000 Lipans and Mescaleros."

This certainly marks a change in Mexican ideas  
upon this subject, and it is not difficult to discern  
that this change has been brought about by the en-  
ergetic course of our Government in regard to the  
relations of Mexico to Texas. We published April  
20, 1872, an editorial in which we pointed out the  
inherent right of Texas to armed protection, and  
asserted that the acts of the Mexicans were such as  
to justify a war if they were persisted in. Since  
then our Government has looked approvingly on  
while one of its Army officers perpetrated the acts  
of war, invasion, battle and capture of prisoners,  
without a formal declaration of hostilities. The  
Mexicans have at last awakened to a perception of  
the folly and recklessness of their policy. They now  
assist where they previously conspired to thwart.

It is not, however, MACKENZIE'S swoop upon a  
few marauders that has roused up the Mexicans to  
wisdom. There can be little doubt that our Gov-  
ernment is looking forward toward the possibility  
of a new war with Mexico and a new division of  
Central American territory, and the knowledge of  
this has pricked the bubble of Mexican bragadocio  
and shown that people that nothing but harmles-  
ness and good order can guarantee the existence of  
a weak government in the face of a strong one. We  
believe it is no secret that the feeling at Washing-  
ton against the continuance of the existing condi-  
tion of things on the border is very strong. We be-  
lieve, too, that our rulers are persuaded that the gov-  
ernment of Mexico is powerless to make any thor-  
ough-going improvement in the condition of its  
border States. It is undoubtedly true that the hold  
of LERDO'S government upon the inhabitants of  
Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Dur-  
ango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas is an  
exceedingly feeble one. Those States contain about  
430,000 square miles of territory, and according to  
COLTON'S Atlas (1864), contain 947,000 inhabitants,  
or two to the square mile. With the exception of  
Tamaulipas, which runs down in a long narrow strip  
of territory, these States are from 300 to 500 miles  
distant from the capital in an air line. The crude-  
ness of Mexican modes of communication makes the  
nearest of these States as far off as Alaska is to  
Washington, and it is idle to expect the central  
Government to exert any restraining control over them.

Still, we think that the administration which en-  
courages war with Mexico will seriously hazard the  
continuance in political power of the party it rep-  
resents. Those of our people who do not live on the  
border are opposed, on general principles, even to  
the peaceful acquisition of new territory, and would  
strongly discountenance a war to accomplish such  
an end. We pointed out in our previous article that  
there was a strong chance of war, for the reason that  
though the great mass of the people would oppose  
it, their voice would probably be drowned in the  
clamor of the borderers, who, living on the ground,  
would claim to have the best right to prominence  
in the discussion, and who also belong to that ac-  
tive and decided part of the community which  
moulds the policy of governments, especially when  
war is the subject of the day. But though this is  
true, our Government occupies a peculiar position.  
It stands in the attitude of one who has given a  
pledge, and whose conduct must be entirely regula-  
ted by the requirements of his obligation.

One of the innovations which we have made in  
the modern theory of government is that the good  
of a country requires that each generation should  
pay its own debts. We don't dispute the proposi-  
tion, and so far as we have observed, it is popular in  
the nation, but embodied in the proposition is the  
principle that until one debt has been blotted out  
another should not be made. A war with Mexico  
could have no possible object but annexation, for a  
thrashing would not increase the ability of that  
Republic to control its own citizens. In fact it  
would not take a very large addition to its burdens



to make its government a hopeless wreck, unable to control even the citizens of its capital. On the other hand we should come into possession of a large tract of sterile country, containing an average of two inhabitants to the mile. These people speak a foreign language, rejoice in the customs of 200 years ago, are so wretchedly poor that a year of our taxes would bankrupt almost any family in the whole region, and are filled with jealous hatred of our Government and people. The number of our Army posts would have to be increased, and we should probably have two or three unprofitable New Mexicos added to the list of our territories. On the other hand we are able to control the country that is beyond the reach of the Mexican government, and were that government confined to the limits within which it is really powerful, the Indians and other unruly classes could be better managed. We should come into possession of a new and great mining region, and the production of silver and gold within our borders would be increased probably twenty per cent., but there are two evils which accompany this advantage. One is that the opening of new fields would draw off a good many of our own mining population, a drain which might seriously interfere with the prosperity of existing mineral districts. The other is, that if we take Mexico's mines, we ought in mercy to take the whole country, for without its mines Mexico is naught. It is true that its agriculture suffices to furnish its own population with food, and some States export a little sugar and cotton. Were we to annex the whole of Mexico we should probably add twenty per cent. to our population, but only four per cent. to our productions. These figures show well enough how like mixing oil and water it would be to attempt to make into one people two elements which have so little in common.

It is very possible that the possession of Mexico is the destiny of this nation. But we do not know that there is any need of haste to accomplish the union. For many reasons we think it would be well to wait one or two decades longer, and when the time does come, we doubt if the people of this country will not demand an effort to obtain the country by peaceful measures before violence is resorted to.

A TELEGRAPH despatch from St. Petersburg, July 18, reports that despatches from Khiva give the following account of events subsequent to the capture of the city: "The Khan voluntarily entered the Russian camp and gave in his submission, formally declaring himself a vassal of Russia. General KAUFMANN then restored him to the throne, and appointed a council of administration to assist him in the government during the occupation of the Khanate by the Russian forces. The Khan, in token of gratitude, issued, on the 24th of June, a decree forever abolishing slavery within his dominions. General KAUFMANN has sent despatches to Teheran, notifying the Persian government to make preparations for the reception of 10,000 natives of Persia released from slavery by the Khan's decree."

THE second installment of 250,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000) of the last milliard of the French war indemnity was delivered to the German treasury on the 3d inst. There now remains due to Germany but 500,000,000 francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed in Berlin on the 15th of May last, is to be paid on the 5th of next September. The withdrawal of the German troops in the Departments of the Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe commenced on July 8, and will continue by detachments until the 16th of August, when that portion of the country will be entirely evacuated.

WE publish this week another of Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER's interesting historical papers, giving this time a most graphic account of the great battle of Salamis, the earliest naval engagement of which we have an authentic record. Captain PARKER proposes to give next the last action of the Athenians in the harbor of Syracuse, and then the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will contain an unbroken series of the most important sea fights from Salamis down to the death of VETTOSE PISANI, the great Venetian admiral. Attention will next be turned to the world-renowned combat of Lepanto.

THE old rattle-trap of a building occupied by the Navy Department at Washington, which is soon to be succeeded by a new structure, has had another narrow escape from destruction by fire—the fifth since 1849. It seems to be the opinion that the fire, which occurred on the morning of Tuesday, July 15, it broke out in room No. 16, on the third floor, in which workmen had been employed the day previous in oiling and repairing furniture, and that it originated from spontaneous combustion among the cloths heavily saturated with oil used by the workmen on the furniture. As there was quite a lot of combustible material in the room, the flames spread rapidly. The business of the department was progressing the next day as usual, and is all conducted in the old portion of the building. The part injured by fire will be repaired immediately, and ready for occupancy again in a month. The entire loss will not exceed \$12,000, of which \$10,000 is on the building, and the balance on furniture. No regular record books or papers of any importance were destroyed. The losses are mainly in the bureaus of Steam Engineering and Ordnance, and a few log-books of historical value were lost. In the draughtsmen's room of the Ordnance Bureau about 1,500 drawings of ordnance were burned, of which there are no copies. Some of these drawings were of ordnance now in process of construction. The wing of the building in which the fire occurred is rendered untenable. The rest of the building was much injured by water. Tarpaulins have been brought from the Navy-yard and placed upon the roof until repairs can be made. The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War were both present at the fire, and united their efforts to secure the preservation of the valuable records in the building. The loss of some and the narrow escape of others give new emphasis to the recommendation made by Secretary Belknap, two years ago, in his annual message, that an appropriation should be made for publishing in some form the valuable reports accumulated during the war. As it is now, documents which are of incalculable historical and personal value are exposed, in a flimsy building, to the risks of any chance fire. We hope the Secretary will renew his recommendation at the opening of Congress, and that it will receive prompt attention.

IN answer to a question from a correspondent we would state that General Orders No. 92, of 1872, from the War Department, A. G. O., prescribes the uniform for the Regular Army, as permitted by the 100th Article of War. The order prescribes that to indicate service—

All non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment will wear, as a mark of distinction, upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one-half inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat. In like manner an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent term of enlistment and faithful service. Distance between each chevron one-fourth of an inch. Service in war will be indicated by a white stripe on each side of the chevron for artillery, and a red stripe for all other corps, the stripe to be one-eighth of an inch wide.

It is to be noticed that this regulation provides for the wearing of a service stripe for every term of enlistment faithfully served. During the late war some terms of enlistment in the volunteer service were for one hundred days, others for six or nine months, or for two or three years, while in the regular army they were for three or five years. As soldiers of the regular army, who had served in the volunteers, are, by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867 (see General Orders No. 28, from War Department, A. G. O., of 1867), to have their service credited to them, in all matters relating to pay allowances, duties, privileges and rights, it would seem as if, under a liberal interpretation of the regulation as to uniform, that a soldier would be entitled to wear a service stripe for every legal term of enlistment faithfully served, though a decision in the matter rests wholly with the Honorable Secretary of War.

VAN NOSTRAND has recently published a little work to which we should have called attention before this had we not been baffled in our good intention by finding it much harder reading than we expected. It is entitled "One Law in Nature," a new corpuscular theory, comprehending unity of force, identity of matter and its multiple atom constitution, applied to the physical affections or modes of energy. Its author is Captain H. M. Lazelle, of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army, who is to be congratulated upon the evidence his book gives of close attention to the study of the laws of physical phenomena, as well as for capacity for abstract reasoning. The tendency of too exclusive a devotion to such studies is, however, to inflate the mind with the conceit that the secret of life and its energies is within the reach of the scalpel or the crucible, and that the horizon of intellectual speculation bounds the universe. This is the error into which Captain Lazelle has fallen; and, while he has brought together speculations in which we have been much interested, and which are worthy of attention, we fail to see that he has advanced us much on the road to

the unknown. In attraction he finds the universal primary force, the only energy of matter being in its *vis inertia*, against which this primary force acts and reacts. The quantity of primary force, he holds, is unchangeable, and is an energy innate, and the same whether matter be at rest or not, the quantity of matter, as well as of inherent energy, remaining always the same. This theory is, in substance, at least a century old; but we cannot undertake to locate this primary from within the material universe, as Captain Lazelle seeks to do, and account satisfactorily for life and its phenomena. We dissent wholly, therefore, from his assertion that there is no other force than *material* force, though we are quite ready to admit that there is and can be no existence and no force apart from some organized and *substantial* form. We make a distinction, however, between what is substantial and what is merely material, though we fear we should be forced to write a book, like Captain Lazelle, if we undertook to explain precisely what this distinction is. In one word, we may say that we deny entirely the theory that there is no substance other than that which answers to physical tests and can be brought under the control of physical laws.

We cannot venture beyond this general dissent from the conclusions of Captain Lazelle's book without involving ourselves in too long an argument; and, dissenting from his main conclusions so entirely as we do, if we interpret him aright, we might do him an injustice if we should attempt to give any condensed statement of his own argument.

THE Indianapolis Journal (Republican—Senator Morton's organ) learns that a quiet movement is going on in Democratic circles with a view to bring out General Jeff C. Davis for the Presidency. The movement, it asserts, has already gained considerable head, and is particularly pleasing to those Democrats who are in favor of a complete new departure. If General Davis should succeed at the White House as well as he has elsewhere he would undoubtedly make a good Chief Magistrate; but we hope those Presidential bees won't come buzzing around him too far in advance of the national election. We may note, in passing, that one of the Southern papers has been "demanding" of late that the Government should grant full amnesty to "Jeff Davis" in consideration of his services against the Modocs, never having discovered, it is evident, the sea which divides the one Davis from the other Davis and all his works.

THE death of Colonel von Borbstaedt, the distinguished military writer, to whom we have already referred, is thus spoken of by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The fraternity of writers of real technical knowledge who devote their powers to the enlightenment of the European public as to military matters, and who have grown into such importance since the era of war in which we live began with the encounter between France and Austria fourteen years ago, have just lost their foremost member. Colonel von Borbstaedt, the well-known editor of the Berlin *Militär-Wochenblatt*, and of the *Militär-Literatur-Zeitung*, died last week after a long illness. Colonel von Borbstaedt was on the half-pay of one of the non-combatant branches of the Prussian army; but he was an enthusiastic lover of his profession, and exerted a very large influence as a writer, displaying, under difficult circumstances, an honorable independence of spirit, as well as a remarkable knowledge of detail. To the literary world generally he was best known by his excellent volumes on the war of 1866 and the earlier portion of that of 1870, of the latter of which Major Dwyer has just published an English translation. Colonel Borbstaedt deserves the special credit of a press writer who declined to lend his authority to anything under the name of history which was not thoroughly authenticated; and both the works above mentioned were considerably delayed by him in order that his manuscript might be freed from the inaccuracies, inevitable in writing, which follow the events of a great war from week to week. To do this was no doubt a loss of immediate profit. On the other hand, he has had the satisfaction of bequeathing really standard records—if not wholly complete ones—of the transactions he noticed; while the hurried narratives of earlier Berlin and Swiss writers, which professed to be historical, but were very much the opposite, are already passing into merited oblivion."

DR. PETERMAN, the distinguished German geographer in a private letter to the recording secretary of the American Geographical Society, Professor Strasnecky, says that the news of Hall's North Polar Expedition "has created an extraordinary sensation" in Europe, and that its results appear to him "of extraordinary value; for the ship has not only, as it appears, gone in the very first spring, and without much trouble, as far as 82 degrees 16 minutes north latitude—that is, further than any vessel ever reached land—and about four degrees (240 miles) beyond the point attained by the heroic Kane, but the most interesting and valuable observations of all sorts have been made."

THE Sisters of the Visitation, of Mount de Chantel, near Wheeling, W. Va., made the annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of their academy on Thursday, the 26th of June, at 9 o'clock A. M. We are indebted to the good sisters for a polite invitation to be present, which circumstances made it impossible for us to accept.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE ST. LOUIS ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your remarks in the JOURNAL of July 5, in regard to the status, present and past, of those graduates of the Military Academy who united in a call for a general meeting in June, 1874, you say, among other things: "Of the other eleven gentlemen, six fought with the Confederates, and five took no active part with them, though we infer they were with them in sympathy. It seems to have been the intention, therefore, that the address should be signed by an equal number from each party to it."

I am one of the "five" above alluded to, and, so far as I am concerned, you are in error in supposing that I was in sympathy with the Confederates during the war. On the contrary, if the situation of my family and my financial affairs had been such as to have permitted me to take arms against the Confederates, I should have fought them to the best of my ability, and with a hearty good will.

But being somewhat old-fashioned in my ideas of duty, I was of the opinion that my first duty was to my family, and that I could not be true to that and fight the Confederates at the same time; and so I very unwillingly remained an inactive spectator of the great conflict.

You are also in error in supposing it was the "intention, therefore, that the address should be signed by an equal number from each party to it"—that is, to the civil war.

The invitation to the graduates of the West Point Military Academy to meet together at Barnum's Hotel, in St. Louis, on the 20th of last month, was given without a thought as to what attitude each maintained in the late conflict of arms, and I think I am correct in saying that at the adjourned meeting, held at the same place on the 25th ult., no member of it thought to inquire whether the majority of those present had been on the Federal or the Confederate side; and it was only after the address was signed that the matter was canvassed, and then more as a matter of curiosity than from any other motive. It was pleasant to find, however, that fourteen States were represented, and that the length of time from the date of graduation of the oldest graduate who signed the address, to that of the youngest, is thirty-five years.

You also say in the article alluded to, "One of the signers, Olin F. Rice, of the class of 1861, was killed, we may state on the authority of Cullum's Register, at the battle of Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864." This is a mistake. The best possible evidence that Olin F. Rice who signed the address is alive, is to be found in the fact that I conversed with him in his own proper person this morning. Very respectfully,

N. J. EATON.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10, 1873.

## ALTERING CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am glad to see by your valuable paper that the subject of clothing issued to our Army is attracting some attention. The soldiers complain, and justly too, it appears to me, of the expense to which they are subjected in having their clothing altered. The cost of the dress coat is \$5.55; for altering the same, when done by a citizen tailor, \$5, when by company tailor, \$2.50. Cost of blouse, \$2.13; altering same, with binding, \$2.50. Thus it appears that the price for altering dress coat is half, and in some instances the full value of the article; while the price for altering the blouse, when binding is furnished, exceeds its original cost. The tailors say they have to "unmake" the clothing before they can alter it, and that they can manufacture from the bolt of cloth for less than they charge for altering. As almost every uniform requires alteration, why not have the material furnished, and let the company tailors do the work? When each man is enlisted let him be furnished with a neat-fitting pattern by a first-class cutter, to be stationed at each recruiting rendezvous; this pattern, made of some durable material, to accompany his descriptive list wherever it may go. Any company tailor could thus insure a fit with less trouble and at less expense than is required now to alter ready-made clothing. Let the Government pay the company tailor what is paid the contractor, and thus not compel the soldier to draw on his small allowance of \$13 to pay a debt which justice should compel the Government to assume. The recommendation of "C," of Fort Bayard, to have "cutters at each post where not less than four companies are stationed" does not provide for the majority of our Army, who occupy smaller posts. To fill every post would require many more than "sixty cutters." GINK.

POST OF SUMTER, S. C., July 11, 1873.

## A PLEA FOR HONESTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Through the medium of your valuable paper I wish to ask one question: Cannot some means be taken to rid the Army of dishonesty? I allude to men who make a practice of getting all the credit possible from some honest, hard-working citizen, who has the misfortune to depend on the proceeds of a small store for a livelihood. I give a case in point, and can vouch for the truth of the same. When the troops left Russian America for an eastern post, a few men and their families were left behind, through sickness, and did not again join their company for nearly four months. The expense of travelling with a family left one of the men penniless, but having nearly six months' pay due, he found it a very easy matter to get credit at a small general store,

in the vicinity of the garrison, for provisions, crockery-ware, cooking utensils, etc., to the amount of nearly forty dollars—a large amount, it is true, for a private soldier, but an amount easily paid out of six months' pay; but instead of doing so, he told the storekeeper, when asked for the money on pay-day, he never intended to pay it, and to "clear out" as soon as possible. This was his answer to a man who had fed himself, wife, and family for seven weeks. I say "fed," for what can a man do for a family with a single Government ration?

I am proud to say that nine out of ten of our boys are, when properly treated, as honest as the day is long; but are the nine honest ones to suffer for the one dishonest? According to the present military law, a commanding officer of a company is powerless in such a case. Is it not high time a great alteration was made and authority given to the commanding officer to investigate such cases, and to order payment when payment is due?

AN OLD SOLDIER.

## THE BATTLE OF SALAMIS.

THE EARLIEST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT RECORDED IN HISTORY.

IN the four hundred and eightieth year before Christ, Xerxes, the youthful monarch of Persia, commenced his march from Asia into Europe for the purpose of revenging upon the Greeks the death of those Persians who, ten years previously, had fallen upon the plains of Marathon. Seven years, according to Herodotus, had been consumed in preparing for this undertaking, and all the resources of the Persian empire, both by land and sea, were brought into requisition to insure its successful termination. The various nations composing the vast army of the Eastern despot were seven days and nights in passing over the bridge of boats at the Hellespont, and, as they deployed before their leader on the Thracian side of the strait, preceded by ten thousand Persians carrying garlands on their heads, seemed more like frantic bacchanals than stern warriors bent upon encountering the resolute soldiers of Greece.

The fleet which accompanied this unwieldy army was composed of twelve hundred and seven vessels, without including the transports, and carried two hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred men. It was divided into three grand divisions, each of which was commanded by a Persian of the highest rank, while the reserve, consisting of the Dorian and Corinthian troops, was intrusted to the care of the celebrated Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, the admiral-in-chief being no less a personage than Ariabignes, a son of the great Darius, and half brother to the reigning king.

Like the army, this immense fleet left Asia with great pomp, and it steered for Greece in the full assurance of complete success. Skirting along the coasts of Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly, after days of toilsome rowing and nights spent in anxious watching, its van division came in sight of three Grecian guard-vessels stationed off the island of Scythia, about twenty miles north east of Artemisium, in Euboea, where the main body of the Grecian fleet lay at anchor. Leaving their look-out vessels to fall into the enemy's hands, the Greeks now retired from Artemisium to Chalcis, with a view of holding the Euripus, that narrow channel which runs between Euboea and the main land, while the Persians pressed forward to Artemisium, where they offered up the bravest of their Greek captives a sacrifice to their gods. But luckily for the Greeks, as we learn from Herodotus, Boreas, the Northwind, tired of the dreary life he was leading in the frozen regions about the Pole, had moved down into Attica ages before this, where he saw, fell in love with, and married Orithyia, the daughter of an Athenian named Erechtheus. Orithyia, who by this marriage had become immortal, was very beautiful, and, like all the Grecian women, a great coquette; and she now, with many tears and supplications, implored her husband to go to the relief of her distressed countrymen, promising if he did so, to be a model wife to him in the future, and threatening, if he did not, to petition Jove for a divorce, and to pass the remainder of her days with his rival and bitter opponent, Austro, the south wind, whom, he well knew, all the Grecian women adored. Upon this, Boreas, who loved his wife dearly, became fearfully angry, and, summoning Pluto and all the Furies to his aid, he raised such a dreadful storm as had never before been known to rage upon the coasts of Greece.

"The wind blew as 'twad blown its last;  
The rattling show'rs rose on the blast;  
Loud, deep, and long the thunders bellowed—  
That night a child might understand  
The devil had business on his hand."

And when day dawned, the rocky beach of Euboea was strewn with wrecks, while four hundred Persian galleys had actually gone to the bottom, some foundering in the open sea and others at their anchors. Encouraged by this, the Grecian fleet advanced once more to Artemisium, while the Persians entered the Pagasan gulf, about ten miles distant, to repair damages. Confronting each other thus, neither party could long remain inactive, and, in the course of as many days, three battles had been fought, without any decisive result, when news reached the Grecian commander-in-chief, Eurybiades, a Spartan, that, through the neglect of the Phocian guard posted on the summit of Anopæa, Leonidas had been surrounded, and that the vast Persian host, leaving the dead bodies of the immortal three hundred in its rear, was even then carrying fire and sword into Phocis and Boeotia.

Such evil intelligence could not long be concealed from the fleet, and no sooner was it generally disseminated than officers and men were alike clamorous for a retreat, which, being resolved upon, was effected in excellent order, the Corinthians on the left leading, as the column was to move in that direction, and the Athenians, who were anchored on the extreme right, getting under way last, and bringing up the rear. They continued their flight to Salamis unmolested by the Persians, who were content with moving forward as far as Histiaea and Artemisium, and taking military possession

of the important island of Euboea. Three days did the subjects of "the great king" remain idle in the bay of Artemisium; but, on the fourth day, they weighed anchor, and shaping their course along the shores of Locris and Boeotia, passed, on the fifth, through the Euripus, and, on the seventh, came to anchor off Phalerum, in Attica, where they made a connection with the left wing of their army, and again found themselves face to face with the Grecians; whereupon Eurybiades assembled his divisional and squadron commanders on board his vessel, and pointing out to them the Persian fleet, informed them that a bearer of despatches had just reached him with the sad intelligence of the taking of Athens by the Persian army.

"Thus, O commanders," said he, "their land and sea forces have made a complete junction, and it remains for us to decide what course we shall pursue in this emergency. For my part, I think we cannot do better than fight where we are."

An excited conference now took place, where all, with the exception of Themistocles, the Athenian admiral, advocated an immediate retreat to the isthmus of Corinth; and in this humor the council broke up, the great officers of which it was composed repairing to their respective flag-ships fully intent upon carrying out their designs. But, fortunately for civilization, literature, and art, there was one man in the Athenian fleet—a former teacher of rhetoric at Athens, noted for his "strong common sense"—who seems to have been a brave fellow and to have perfectly comprehended the situation. His name was Mnesiphilus, and when Themistocles returned to his vessel, he met him at the gangway with the anxious inquiry,

"What is the determination of the council?"

"To retreat instantly," said Themistocles.

"Then," replied Mnesiphilus, "Greece is lost; for, if the confederate fleet once disperses, no human power can bring it together again: each division, each squadron, yea, each vessel of it will repair to the State to which it belongs, and all, by detachments, eventually fall into the enemy's hands. Can nothing be done to avert such a calamity? Cannot you persuade Eurybiades to reconvene the council?"

Moved by the earnestness of the speaker, Themistocles again took his seat in his barge and ordered the officer of it to convey him to the galley of Eurybiades, where another conference was held, which would have resulted like the former but for Themistocles, who, supported by the commander-in-chief, rose and spoke as follows:

"O Grecians! whither and to what end would you fly? Defeated everywhere on land, the fate of your countrymen depends solely on their fleet, which has been put afloat at so great an expense, and, except in numbers, is in every respect superior to that of the barbarian. In these straits your flanks are protected by the land, while Ariabignes cannot detach any portion of his force to sail around Salamis and attack our rear, lest, getting wind of his design, we fall upon such detachment with our whole strength and crush it utterly before the rest of the Persian fleet can come to its support. At the isthmus of Corinth you will have no such advantage, for—"

"Themistocles," here interrupted Adimantus, the Corinthian admiral, "those who in the public games rise before their time are beaten with many stripes."

"True, admiral," was the calm reply; "but those who refuse to take part in the contest never win the crown."

"It ill becomes you," retorted Adimantus; "you who have no home, to dictate to us."

"Corinthian," exclaimed Themistocles, now justly moved to anger, "what you say is as false as it is ungenerous! While Athens possesses two hundred war galleys, which constitute more than half of the united forces of Greece, she cannot be without a home, since brave men may live at sea as well as on the land! What I desire to impress upon the minds of all here present is the stubborn fact that, in this strait, all the advantage is with us; while at the isthmus, on the contrary, it will be entirely with our enemies, who, taking advantage of their numerical superiority, will not fail to attack us simultaneously in front, flank, and rear, thus ensuring our utter destruction, and making of every free-born Greek a Persian slave! This is so clear to my mind that, unless you decide to fight where you are, I shall immediately take on board of the vessels I command all the Athenian women and children they can accommodate, and, abandoning the confederacy forever, sail direct for the southern coast of Italy, where Athens has already founded a colony."

Moved more by the threat contained in the last words of the great Athenian than by the force of his arguments, sound as they were, the allied commanders now resolved to give battle, and commenced making preparations accordingly.

At Phalerum, on the other hand, Xerxes had called together his great lords and wise counsellors to consider the expediency of attacking the Grecian fleet without delay; and, as he spoke first in the assembly, declaring himself in favor of this project, his words produced a marvellous unanimity of sentiment among its members, all of whom, without exception, voted with their imperial master, whispering, one to another, as they did so, that his speech was golden, and its arguments orient pearls.

At this moment, however, a superb woman entered the council chamber, and, sweeping proudly by the crowd of crouching slaves who surrounded the king, stood erect, and with flashing eyes, before him.

"What is your opinion, Queen Artemisia?" asked Xerxes, as he half rose from his throne to receive her.

"By the shade of your father, the great Darius, I call upon you, O king, to abandon your rash design. On land you have thus far been victorious, and you will continue to be so, so long as your fleet remains intact to keep open your communications with Asia, whence reinforcements and provisions in abundance are hourly arriving. But one great naval defeat must insure your ruin; for you will then have to contend not only with the whole power of the Greeks, who, animated by their



victory, will rise to a man to oppose you, but also with gnawing hunger, that worst of all enemies, which causes the friend to forsake his friend, the husband his wife, the mother to abandon her children! Assailed by its pangs, your troops will commence a disorderly retreat to their native land, and every foot of their march will be enriched by the carcasses of those who perish by the way! Thus, O king, you have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a naval combat. Be wise, then, and remain inactive, and you will shortly find the Greeks dispersing of their own accord, since they have but a few days' provisions on board their vessels, and cannot obtain supplies from the island of Salamis; and so, without incurring the slightest loss, you will remain master of the Grecian seas."

Xerxes now rose, and, although he complimented the queen upon her discourse, broke up the assembly with the sullen resolve to be guided alone by his own rash judgment. He therefore gave orders to Ariabignes to get ready for action, and to prepare a seat for his sovereign on some high cliff overlooking Salamis, whence the whole sea of battle could be discerned.

And now all was bustle and activity in both fleets; Climon, the son of the celebrated Miltiades, with all the principal young men of Athens, re-enforcing the Greeks, while to each Persian vessel were added thirty veteran soldiers, well skilled in the use of the javelin and the bow.

Such was the condition of affairs when Themistocles, fearing that unless an engagement was brought on within twenty-four hours some of the Grecian commanders would withdraw from the confederacy, sent one of his slaves, a Persian named Sikiinos, who acted as tutor to his children, to say to Xerxes that his master was anxious to desert to the Persians, and therefore informed him that grave dissensions had arisen among the Grecian admirals, who would soon be under way, with their commands, for their respective States; and that such another opportunity would, in all probability, never again be offered to him of capturing the combined naval forces of Greece. The vain monarch, easily falling into the snare laid for him by the wily Athenian, issued an edict declaring that the Greeks were about to fly, and assuring his commanders that their heads would pay the forfeit should a single one of the Grecian vessels escape them.

Then night spread her sable mantle over the sea, and under its cover, the little island of Psyttalia, lying between Salamis and the mainland, was taken possession of by a large body of Persian archers, and an Egyptian squadron dispatched to cruise off Nisaea, in Megaris, for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the Greeks in that direction; and, this being done, Ariabignes drew out the rest of his force in order of battle, in the form of a semicircle, and, after giving strict orders to his captains to keep their galleys under way all night, lest any of the Grecians should endeavor to steal by them and make off, he anxiously awaited the morrow.

In the mean time Aristides the Just, who, returning from banishment, and protected by the darkness, had passed in a small boat unchallenged along the whole Persian line, gave notice to Eurybiades of what he had seen, thus enabling that commander to form his plan of battle with a full knowledge of the disposition of his enemy; and when day dawned the "barbarians" discovered to their dismay that, instead of being scattered in flight, as they had expected to find it, the Grecian fleet, vastly inferior to their own in numbers, but its superior in everything else, was drawn up, at a little distance, in battle array, with the Athenians on the right and the Spartans on the left, opposed respectively to the Phoenicians and the Ionians, who guarded the extremes of their own advanced lines; the intrepid Artemisia, with her Dorians, forming their reserve.

A light breeze sprang up; and the sun rose in all its eastern splendor, whereupon the Persians, both on the sea and land, prostrated themselves—an impressive spectacle! for the fleet consisted of not less than a thousand vessels, carrying a quarter of a million of men, while all the adjacent shores as far as the eye could reach were lined with an innumerable multitude of soldiers and camp-followers, anxious to witness the impending struggle. On their side, the Greeks offered up sacrifices to all the gods, and poured out a special libation to Jupiter, the protector, and to Neptune, ruler of the seas. Just as these religious ceremonies were concluded a Grecian trireme, which a few days before had been despatched to Ægina, was descried returning, hotly pursued by the enemy. An Athenian trireme, commanded by Ameinas, a brother of the poet Æschylus, dashed forward to her assistance. At this Eurybiades, seeing that all things were ready, and that the ardor of his captains could no longer be restrained, made the signal to engage. The Grecian trumpets now sounded the advance, when the right wing moved onward in admirable order, followed instantly by the whole line—all sweeping toward the barbarian, and all, with one accord, bending to their oars, and loudly chanting their battle cry: *O, sons of Hellenes, forward! Free your country!*

The Athenians were first engaged, next the Æginians, and soon after the battle became general, with this advantage on the part of the Greeks, that their vessels were in rapid motion when they came in contact with the Persian fleet, which at this critical instant was but just beginning to move forward. Thus a great many of the Persians were sunk at the first onset, and a gap made in their line, which, although quickly filled by vessels coming up from the rear, produced for a while the most terrible confusion. Then Ariabignes, the admiral commanding the left wing, seeing it necessary to encourage his people by some brilliant exploit, bore down at full speed upon the flagship of Themistocles, with the intention of carrying it by boarding.

A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which threatened at one time to end disastrously to the Greeks; but many Athenian captains hurrying to the aid of their leader, the magnificent galley of Ariabignes was sunk by repeated shocks from the brazen beaks of their vessels, and the brave admiral himself slain and his body thrown overboard from the prow of the trireme he

had hoped to capture. At this moment, too, a rumor ran along the lines that the great Ariabignes, whom all the Asiatics revered for his father Darius's sake, had fallen, pierced with a javelin; whereupon the barbarians groaned aloud, while the Greeks sent up a shout of triumph and derision. Still the battle was maintained by the Persians with great fury until the Athenians, having passed through the Phœnician line, and pulling strong with their starboard and backing their port oars, turned short round and fell upon their left flank and rear, when a universal panic seized them, and they fled in disorder, with the exception of the Dorians, who, led by their glorious queen, fought with obstinate valor, in the vain hope of restoring order where all was irrecoverably lost.

At length, however, observing that the fugitives were not to be rallied, and that the whole sea was strewn with "wrecks and the floating corpses of her friends," Artemisia reluctantly gave the signal to retreat. As she was making off in her own galley, finding herself closely pursued by Aminias, she ran at full speed into a Lycian trireme, whose commander had behaved like a coward in the action, and sank it instantly.

When Aminias saw this he naturally concluded that the galley he had been following was either one of the confederate fleet or one that had deserted to it, and gave up the pursuit, and the heroic woman escaped.

The victory being now complete, Aristides put himself at the head of a large body of Athenians, and, landing on Psyttalia, slew the Persians there under the very eye of their sovereign, who, with all his immense army around him, could not render them the slightest assistance. Then the mighty lord of so many nations and such countless myriads of slaves rose from his seat and, ridding his royal robes, burst into a flood of tears. Well might some one of his followers have applied to him at this instant the bitter speech, addressed two thousand years later by the fiery mother of Boabdil to her weeping son—"You do well to cry like a woman for what you did not defend like a man."

Thus ended the great battle of Salamis, which decided the fate of Greece. Of the many accounts of it written by contemporary historians that of the poet Æschylus, in his tragedy "The Persians," is doubtless the best; and as the poet is supposed to have borne a part in the action he so vividly describes, it seems but meet that he should be heard in relation to it. I therefore subjoin the following extracts from his work, which will serve to supply any details I may have omitted. They occur in that part of the tragedy where a Persian messenger is supposed to be giving to Atossa, the mother of Xerxes, an account of this dread disaster to the Persian arms. Surrounded by the "Elders," who formed the "chief council of the State" of the empire, and who bore the honorable title of "The Faithful," the queen mother listened, with fear and trembling, to the messenger, whose sad tale was frequently interrupted by cries of woe and lamentation:

Mess. The author of the mischief, O, my mistress,  
Was some foul fiend or power on evil bent;  
For lo! a Hellen from the Athenian host  
Came to thy son, to Xerxes, and spake thus:  
That should the shadow of the dark night come,  
The Hellenes would not wait him, but would leap  
Into their rowers' benches, here and there,  
And save their lives, in secret, hasty flight.  
And he, forthwith, thus hearing, knowing not  
The Hellenes' guile, nor yet the God's great envy,  
Gives his command to all his admirals:  
Soon as the sun should cease to burn the earth  
With his bright rays, and darkness thick invade  
The firmament of heaven, to set their ships  
In three-fold lines, to hinder all escape,  
And guard the billowy straits; and others place,  
In circuit, round about the isle of Ægis;  
For if the Hellenes 'scooped an evil doom,  
And found a way of secret, hasty flight,  
It was ordained that all should lose their heads.

And a night long the captains of the fleet  
Kept their men working—rowing to and fro;  
Night then came on, and the Hellen host  
In no wise sought to take to secret flight;  
And when day, bright to look on, with white steeds,  
Overspread the earth, then rose from the Hellenes  
Loud chant of cry of battle, and forthwith  
Echo gave answer from each island rock;  
And terror then on all the Persians fell,  
Of fond hopes disappointed. Not in flight  
The Hellenes then their solemn poems sang;  
But with brave spirit hasting on to battle,  
With martial sound the trumpet fired those ranks.

And on one side indeed  
Arose, in answer, din of Persian speech,  
And time to wait was over; ship on ship  
Dashed its bronze-pointed beak, and first a barque  
Of Hellas did the encounter fierce begin,  
And from Phœnician vessel crashes off  
Her carved prow. And each against his neighbor  
Steers his own ship; and first the mighty flood  
Of Persian host held out. But when the ships  
Were crowded in the straits, nor could they give  
Help to each other, they, with mutual shocks,  
With beaks of bronze went rushing each the other  
Shivering their rowers' benches.

And the hulls of ships  
Floated capsized, nor could the sea be seen,  
Filled as it was with wrecks and carcasses;  
And all the shores and rocks were full of corpses.  
And every ship was wildly rowed in flight,  
All that composed the Persian armament.

Be assured  
That never yet so great a multitude  
Died in a single day as died in this.

The captains of the vessels that were left,  
With a fair wind, but not in fair array,  
Took flight.

CHORUS.

And now the land of Asia mourneth sore,  
Left desolate of men.  
'Twas Xerxes led them forth, woe! woe!  
'Twas Xerxes lost them all, woe! woe!

'Twas Xerxes who, with evil counsels, sped  
Their course in sea-borne barques.  
Why was Dareios erst to free from harm,  
First bowman of the State,  
The leader whom the men of Susa loved?

While those who fought as soldiers or at sea,  
The ships, dark-hulled, well-rowed,  
Their oars bore them on, woe! woe!  
Their own ships lost each all, woe! woe!  
Their own ships, in disastrous onset urged,  
And by Ionian hands.

The King himself, we hear, but hardly 'scooped  
Through Thrake's wide-spread steppes,  
And paths o'er which the tempests wildly sweep.

Although in the above account of the battle of Salamis I have deemed it proper to confine myself strictly to received authorities, yet I cannot forbear commenting upon the improbability of many of their facts, nor refrain from giving my own idea of the causes which led to the utter rout of the Persians in this great engagement, which, taking into consideration the magnitude of the interests involved, the number of the combatants, the myriads of the slain, and the results which ensued, is without a parallel in naval history.

It seems difficult to believe, in the first place, that there could have been so great a disparity in force between the contending fleets as is represented. That of the Greeks, as we have it from themselves, may safely be set down as not below the number estimated, viz., three hundred and eighty triremes; but that the force of the Persians consisted of a thousand of these war galleys seems altogether improbable; for, after seven years of preparation, during which "every seaport along the whole winding length of coast from Macedonia to Libya was engaged in building ships and impressing seamen," only twelve hundred triremes could be fitted out to accompany the invading army—a mighty work indeed, when we consider the length of time it takes to build and equip a single vessel capable, like the Persian trireme, of carrying two hundred men, but one which sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with the herculean labor which the Greek historians would have us believe was afterward imposed upon the Asiatics, of fitting out, during the six months that elapsed between the sailing of the fleet from the Hellespont and its last encounter with the Greeks off Salamis, six hundred triremes—the reinforcement it must have received in order to make its total force in that battle amount to one thousand, for it lost four hundred triremes in the great northeast gale off Euboea, and two hundred shortly afterward, according to Herodotus, on the rocks in the dangerous bay of Cola; "thus," says the historian, "the Deity interfered to reduce the Persian strength more nearly to an equality with the Grecian."

Now, supposing one hundred vessels—a very moderate estimate—to have been placed *hors de combat* in the three encounters off Artemisium, and the Egyptian squadron detached on special service to have been reduced, by battle and shipwreck, to one hundred triremes—half of its original number—we have remaining of the fleet that sailed from the Hellespont but four hundred triremes, so that, to make its effective strength in the battle of Salamis amount to one thousand, a reinforcement of six hundred, as I have stated above, must have previously reached it—a story that will be discarded at once by every reflecting seaman. If, then, we set down the Persian fleet as consisting, at this crisis, of seven hundred vessels, instead of a thousand, we may feel well assured that we have not under-estimated its number.

Secondly, there seems to be a misapprehension on the part of Herodotus and those who followed him of the motives which induced Themistocles to send his message to the Persian king, "that the Greeks were about to fly;" for since, in their last council of war, the Grecian commanders had resolved to fight, and not a particle of evidence is adduced to show that they afterward wavered in their determination, the Athenian leader could have no fears on this score; on the contrary, it would seem that, finding Eurybia fully prepared to give battle on the morrow, he invented the story which he told Sikiinos to repeat to Xerxes, in order to induce that weak monarch to withdraw a portion of his force from the Grecian front; and we may fancy his exultation, as well as that of the other Grecian admirals, when Aristides arrived with the news that the squadron sent to Nisaea was none other than the famous Egyptian one which shortly before had distinguished itself at Artemisium "by the capture of five Athenian galleys." The artifice of Themistocles produced this additional effect, that it caused the Persian captains, as we have seen, to keep under way all night, so that when day came their crews must have been quite worn out with toil and watching, and in no condition to meet a resolute enemy, fully informed of their plans, and fighting for the liberty they prized more highly than life itself.

A due consideration of the above statements, taken in connection with the fact of the disaster which befell the Persians early in the action in the death of Ariabignes, their commander-in-chief, will sufficiently explain to every intelligent mind, we think, the reason for their total overthrow on this occasion by the Greeks, with whom they had previously contended on equal terms at Artemisium. That the battle was a terribly severe one there can be no doubt, but that it lasted—fought, as it was, under oars—"from daylight till dark" is not probable. As the wind was blowing from the westward, however, it is quite likely that the pursuit of the vanquished was continued, under sail, until darkness concealed them from the victors' view.

If we may credit the accounts that have come down to us, the Grecian fleet was admirably handled throughout; while in the Persian, owing doubtless to the causes stated above, disorder prevailed from the first. Xerxes committed a grave error in fighting at all, and he paid the penalty of his folly in the immediate loss of nearly half of his navy, while the indirect consequence of his defeat, as the wise Artemisia had predicted, was the death by starvation and fatigue of a quarter of a million of men.

Thus does the Almighty not unfrequently visit the sins of nations upon their heads, by appointing a fool or a madman to preside over their counsels!

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

THE Board of Managers of the National Homes of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers arrived at Manchester, N. H., July 10, by a special train from Boston, and were entertained by ex-Governor Frank Smyth, who is a member of the board. July 12 they left by special train for Augusta, Me., to visit the Soldiers' Home of that place.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**A TAXPAYER'S IDEA OF THE MILITIA.**—From time immemorial the militia of the country has been the subject of all sorts of sneers and taunts on the part of "grasping taxpayers," and every dollar expended by the authorities for the support or encouragement of the National Guard has met the wolf-like growls of these avaricious landholders. They look upon the militia from one point of view only, and that is from the direction of their pockets. To illustrate this we append the following ideas of a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle regarding the militia, as called forth by the proposed purchase of a site for the Thirteenth regiment armory. He says:

Coming to the theory of militia for intra-mural service, that proposition is inherently absurd. The fundamental principles of its organization are for field service only, and its establishment in this country has been with no conception other than that of national defence. Its long lines, cumbersome weapons, and phalanx characteristics, are wholly unsuitable to the streets of a city. It has never been called upon except as a mere incidental resource, something like using a fire engine to drive a swarm of bees from a valuable horse. And then its application has been so savage, so misdirected, so indiscriminating, so like the club of a giant upon the skull of an infant, that it has in every instance been a disgrace to civil government in time of peace. Witness the 12th of July riot, and the Astor Place riot. The draft riots do not come into the argument, for they occurred in time of war, when all things were exceptional, and the enemies of the Government were entirely segregated from the rest of the people. Beside this dependence upon the militia for the preservation of the peace is a standing insult to and a derogation of our costly police. By this arrogation of the militia, the *esprit de corps* of the police is vitally wounded. They do not feel dignified with the highest idea of guardianship of the people. And, too, this preference seems all the more nonsensical when we recollect that the police are, as a body, mature men, trained for danger, insured to hardship, and are living a life of continued military discipline. Police service is their profession, and they have no other calls to distract them from duty. All of these qualifications are opposite to those of the militia. The militia are young men, almost unanimously romantic in their military ideas, unused to danger, and, when called upon on that rare occasion of riot—which doesn't happen once in the lifetime of average militiamen, and which is always more of a bugaboo than a real mischief—they are apt to become nervous, and to go off half-cooked. One platoon of well trained, old-man police, with revolvers and clubs, acquainted with the rogues and the roughs, is worth, in a street fight, a whole regiment of militia, and it is they who should have our spare money. Some of our prominent militia officers, who may be justly proud of their positions and their commands, bluster out about the economy of the militia, in saving the property of the city in case of a riot. Stuff and nonsense! History shows that they always kill more innocent than guilty, but that the police make a sure pop every time. What is the consideration of property when compared with one innocent life taken? Then, too, we are not the actual possessors of a riot, but we are the actual possessors of a continual drain upon our pockets for this militia. The militia tell us they are nearly self-supporting, but the Joint Board, we see, calls for \$12,000 a year in the budget for the current expenses of the militia; and we are going to be importuned each year for \$150,000 for an armory.

Now as to the patriotism in maintaining a militia, it may be said that war is as uncertain as a riot. This generation of taxpayers are not likely to permit another war. The experience of the last war shows that a volunteer army can be raised, equipped, and drilled from raw recruits much sooner than they would be required for the field. The text-book and West Point will always be sufficient to start on without the continuous expense to the people of militia schools. We have our parade grounds, which is worth half a million of dollars, set aside for the mere purpose of forming "regimental" or "brigade front" once a year. What a monstrous and almost idiotic extravagance, considering the extreme improbability of any one of these militiamen ever being called upon in time of war to the "divisions of a battle know," or to "set a squadron in the field!" What can we do with a regimental or brigade front inside of the city? The only possible use of infantry in the city is for street fighting, and yet the National Guard have never thought of making that a general drill. But even that is not applicable to the city, in ordinary riots, for a musket ball will go a quarter of a mile at all angles after it strikes a stone or brick, thus being likely to kill more innocent than guilty.

No fault need be found with the militia as a means of diversion to young men and to old men who are younger than they ought to be, nor with their *esprit de corps*. They come together from the noble impulses of manhood. The only suggestion to offer to them is that they should be entirely self-supporting, except as to arms and equipments. They are very pretty as they march along, as pretty as a theatre or a picture, and they bear just about as much relation to real war as a theatre does to real life. But we are a generous people, and will not higgie about a few thousand dollars a year for our militia if they do not make too extravagant and important demands. Let this be a warning that they might break the camel's back and themselves be the agency of the decline of their institution. The first and best days of the militia in the United States were immediately after the Revolution, and the militia has had its revival and decline after each war. In a few years from now it will again decline, and our deserted parade ground, for which the country was sagacious enough to get quit-claim deeds, may yet be utilized.

When the capital of the nation was almost entirely at the mercy of a rebellious South this same depreciated militia was the first to respond, and the prompt service rendered by the Sixth Massachusetts, Seventh New York, and the hosts of other militia organizations, will ever be memorable in the history of the country. It was upon these very same militiamen the Government largely depended for officers and instructors of the disorganized masses of patriotic citizens then flocking to the aid of the Government, and there is scarcely a militia regiment of those days that did not then and during the war furnish hundreds of officers to the raw masses in the field. It was to the schooling—be it little or great—obtained in the militia that our Army was

indebted for many excellent officers, and it was this same militia that saved the capital in the beginning, and in the end aided largely in putting down the rebellion. The Government has shown that, with its small standing Army, it must depend in case of war upon its militia; and it has been too long blind to its own interest in not adopting some such national militia law as has been urged upon the attention of Congress. In time of peace, particularly in large cities, the organized militia has a moral influence, and without the effect upon the mob of their knowledge of the presence of troops in New York it would not be secure a day from riot.

This city contains at all times a turbulent class, ready to avail itself of any excuse for plunder, and a class which a police force three times the present strength could not control, as the experience of our draft riots has shown. In the absence of the militia at the front in 1863 the mob, in face of the efforts of the regularly organized police, held partial possession of the city for days. The militia in the "Orange riot" of 1871, despite its blunders, quelled an organized riot in a few hours, and the effect of the militia action on that day has preserved the peace on the 12th of July ever since. There are people who would have the National Guard engaged in a series of fights annually, so as to show to the public that they really are valuable in preserving the peace. The militia can be made less expensive and more effective by judicious weeding and general reduction, but citizens who in any way depreciate its value as a school for the Army in time of war and a safeguard of the public in times of peace, are evidently talking about what they do not understand. If the militiamen were never called upon for a day's actual service, the training young men obtain from their connection with a properly organized and disciplined military body is worth all it costs in time and money. The argument of the *Eagle* proves only that, if we have a militia, it should be properly organized, properly trained, and properly disciplined. Carried beyond that to its final conclusions, it would do away with every school and college in the land, turn our churches into factories, and our institutions of learning into workshops. There is an argument which can be made in favor of doing away with the whole of our complex modern system and returning to the primitive simplicity of our ancestral tillers of the field and keepers of the flocks, but until that conclusion is reached we shall continue to believe that the Army, with all of its belongings, is an institution in its way quite as necessary—as the press, for example, and that organizing a good company in the National Guard is quite as important as reporting items for the *Eagle*, or—perhaps we may be persuaded to admit—as writing for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.**—A spirited contest took place on Saturday last at Creedmoor between a number of members of the Amateur Rifle Club for the possession of a gold badge which had been purchased with the funds of the club as a mark of distinction for its best marksman. The conditions of the competition were as follows: Distance, 500 yards; rounds, 7, with one sighting shot; weapon, any rifle, within the rules of the National Rifle Association. The competitions to be held on the second Saturday of each month, and the badge to be the property of the person winning the same three times. Open to members of the club only.

The number of entries was small in proportion to the membership, but a "team" of twelve competitors appeared on the ground at the hour named. The variety of weapons displayed, however, fully compensated for the small number of marksmen, one of the principal objects of the club being to determine by competition the merits of the various sporting rifles in use at long ranges. The guns here represented were the Metford, the Remington, military and sporting, the Ward-Burton, Ballard, and others. The Metford proved victorious in the hands of Mr. John Bodine, who scored, in his seven shots, four bull's-eyes and three centres, thus making twenty-five points out of a possible twenty-eight. The badge, the object of the competition, represents a small shield of gold, bearing crossed rifles pointing upwards, between the butts of which depends a small oval with the initial letters A. R. C. in a monogram, and the motto "Pal-mam qui meruit ferat," between the upper part of the barrels. The next competition will take place on the second Saturday in August. The following is the score, with the rifles used:

	500 yards.	
Sighting shots..1	2 3 1 5 6 7	Total.
John Bodine, Metford.....	4 4 3 4 3 3	25
And. S. Fowie, muzzle-loader.....	3 3 4 3 3 3	23
Bethel Burton, Ward-Burton.....	3 2 4 4 3 3	21
L. C. Bruce, Ballard.....	3 2 3 2 3 4	20
W. Robertson, Remington Sporting.....	2 2 4 0 4 2	18
Thos. Lloyd, Ballard.....	3 3 3 2 0 0	14
Henry Fulton, Maynard.....	4 3 0 2 2 0	13
G. Crouch, Ballard.....	0 2 0 2 4 3	11
John E. McEwen, Remington Sporting.....	0 2 3 8 2 2	12
J. T. B. Collins, Berdan.....	0 0 0 0 3 3	6
A. Alford, Remington Sporting.....	0 0 0 0 0 3	3
F. Fairbanks, Remington Military.....	0 2 0 0 0 2	2
Total.....		168
Average each man, 14.		

**THE BROOKLYN ARMORIES.**—The supervisors of Kings county last week voted to purchase the site at the junction of Flatbush Ave. and Hanson place, Brooklyn, for building an armory for the Thirteenth regiment. The price of the piece of land is \$65,000, and is 200 by 125 in extent. The price, as compared with the site purchased for the Twenty-third regiment in Clermont avenue, for \$48,000, is considered excessive, and there is some talk of the vote for its purchase

being reconsidered on technical grounds. The regiment, however, favors this location, it being central and adjacent to many car routes. The neighborhood of the Twenty-third's armory is far superior, and in many ways more advantageous. The site of the new armory of the Twenty-third is estimated as worth almost double what the county paid for it, and it is said the supervisors were fortunate in finding a landholder in a "tight place" who was ready to sacrifice his land for county bonds. The Twenty-third's armory appropriation was \$160,000, so that the county had a surplus of \$100,000, after the usual expenses of searching title, etc., to build the armory. The Thirteenth's appropriation was ten thousand dollars less, and its site seems likely to cost at least seventeen thousand dollars more, leaving a slim margin for the armory building. Still, we presume a "drill shed," as General Jourdan calls the armory, can be put up for \$85,000.

There is some opposition to the erection of these buildings for the troops of the Second division, and the supervisors have placed all sorts of stumbling-blocks in the way of the militia, and the county officials don't particularly like being forced by the State to do something the county has neglected too long. Kings county in many respects until now has been very penurious regarding its militia, and the very regiments that should have been first provided for have been compelled to apply to State legislation for redress.

**THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S EXCURSION.**—This command will leave New York on an excursion to New Haven on Thursday next. The regiment will embark on board the steamer *Continental*, foot of Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:30 p. m. Men will be quartered on board during the trip; the capacity of the boat affording ample and complete sleeping accommodations for all. The regiment will be received at New Haven by a detachment of the Second Connecticut (the five New Haven companies) and escorted through the city, and have a lemonade; after which it will return to the steamer. On Friday it will breakfast on the boat, and thence proceed to Savin Rock (in fatigue) and partake of a clam-bake, etc. It will again assemble at 2:30 p. m., give an exhibition drill, and, at its conclusion, march to the boat, change to full-dress uniform, and march to the city for a dress parade on the Green at 6:30. The regiment will then stack arms in the Court-house, and be dismissed at 8 o'clock. Bandmaster Eben will give a concert on the College Green; after which the men will assemble and march to the boat. On Saturday the command will breakfast on the boat, then march to the city and dismiss until 1 o'clock assembly. The regiment will then be reviewed in conjunction with the Second Connecticut (the out of town companies coming to New Haven for this purpose), as a brigade. Colonel Vose will assume command, this compliment being tendered by Colonel Smith, of the Second Connecticut. It is expected the Governor and Mayor, or Adjutant-General, will review the commands. The regiments will then march through the city, and thence to the Green, where they will hold a joint dress parade, and then march to the boat, the Seventy-first embarking about 5:30 p. m. on the 26th for home, reaching the armory in New York about 12 o'clock, midnight. There will be many courtesies tendered the Seventy-first during the stay, and there is every promise of a happy time.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Twenty-eighth battalion has concluded to go on target practice August 25, instead of a water excursion.

—THE "General Catlin Association" was presented with a handsome flag by their friends on Monday evening.

—GOVERNOR PARKER has conferred the appointment of brigadier-general, by brevet, of the N. J. S. N. G., upon Colonel Ward.

—ATTENTION is called in our advertising columns to the offer for sale of set of fine oak lockers, suitable for a company room or boat club.

—COMPANY F, Fifth Infantry, Captain L. G. Theodore Bruer, will hold its thirty-eighth annual target excursion and picnic on Monday next at Lion Park, Eighth avenue.

—THE excursion of Company H, Eighty-fourth, Captain Head, to Excelsior Park, on Wednesday, was well attended, and everything passed off pleasantly despite the efforts of a gang of roughs to mar the pleasure of the company and its friends.

—LIEUTENANT JOSEPH LENTILHON has been elected captain of Company K, Seventh regiment National Guard, vice Lindsay R. Richardson, deceased; Second Lieutenant Bacon to be first lieutenant, vice Lentilhon, promoted; and Sergeant Iselin to be second lieutenant, vice Bacon, promoted.

—An informal meeting was held on Monday, July 14, at Irving Hall, by the officers of the Second brigade for the purpose of taking measures to erect a suitable monument on the grave of their late General, L. Burger. Two thousand five hundred dollars have already been subscribed, and considerable sums have been assured by private persons.

—CAPTAIN ROBERT HONETWELL, of Company F, First New Jersey, has been ordered in arrest by General Plume, who also suspended him from the command of his company. The complaint originated from a card published by the captain reflecting upon the action of the general toward the First regiment on the 4th of July. The New Jersey National Guard seem in a "peck of trouble" now-a-days.

—THE excursion of the "Major Karcher battalion of



sharpshooters" will not take place after all, on account of the regimental target practice next month. Colonel Roehr will take the Thirty-second regiment to the High Ground Park. Colonel Burger has also ordered the Twenty-eighth battalion to the same place for a similar purpose on August 25. We fear our German friends take more interest in lager and dancing than systematic rifle practice.

—We learn with surprise that the application of Company G, Thirteenth, for a transfer to the Twenty-third still lingers at regimental headquarters. The detention of this document tends to weaken the regimental protest regarding this movement, and we cannot comprehend the reason for this delay. The application long ere this should have been in the hands of the Adjutant-General of the State, and the matter decided upon.

—COMPANY C, Seventh regiment, Captain Pollard, left New York city on Wednesday evening for one day's encampment and rifle practice at Creedmoor. Company G, Captain Ely, of the same regiment, will encamp on the range for similar purpose July 24. Company H, First, Captain Judd, will encamp at Creedmoor August 9 and 10. The company expect to take at least 100 men.

—No less than five commanding officers of the Eleventh Infantry were placed under arrest on the Fourth of July, they having left with their respective companies the regimental column after the division was dismissed. Charges have been preferred against these officers, whose names and companies are as follows: Captain H. Ring, Company C; Captain John Gray, Company E; Captain J. C. Endrisy, Company K; Captain H. Schmidt, Company H; Lieutenant Aug. Maynald, commanding Company F.

MASSACHUSETTS.—As the new militia law of this State among other things require the State troops to follow the United States regulations in their organizations, etc., in accordance with orders from General Headquarters, companies of light artillery will hereafter have five commissioned officers, one first sergeant, one company quartermaster, six sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and seventy-eight enlisted men. For a company of infantry there will be three commissioned officers, one first sergeant, one company quartermaster, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and forty-six privates.

Commanding officers have been directed to make application for military stores needed for duty at the coming encampment. The First brigade will make requisition before the 25th inst.; Second brigade before August 20; and the Third brigade before September 1.

MINNESOTA.—A circular issued by J. K. Arnold, late adjutant and captain Seventh Minnesota Infantry, dated St. Paul, Minn., July 3, calls for suggestions, etc., from comrades in relation to the feasibility of having a Seventh regiment reunion on the anniversary of the battle of Nashville (December 15), either at St. Paul or at such other place as the majority may select.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.—The report of the Adjutant-General of Canada, recently issued, shows that the total force of the Dominion militia, including gazetted officers, actually present with their corps during the time of the annual drill, was 30,144. In addition to this number, 339 men attended the infantry schools of instruction, a large proportion being officers and non-commissioned officers in militia corps. The actual force trained last year, chiefly in camps of exercise, was 951 field artillery men, 1,697 garrison artillery men, 106 engineers, and 25,724 infantry; the whole constituting the Canadian army of 30,144 men. In the field artillery an increase of 208 men over last year is noted. The entire force is now organized, by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries, into tactical brigades of the three arms. The number of men who attended camp drill in 1872 exhibits an increase over the number in the preceding year, the total for 1872 being 24,144, against 22,544 in 1871. Considerable progress has been made in providing the force with a more suitable description of arms. The greater part of the cavalry are now provided with Snider carbines of the same kind as that used by the English Regular cavalry. Scientific instruction in artillery exercises has been provided for, and the field batteries are being armed, as fast as means will permit, with the same description of field guns as those recently issued to the horse artillery of the English Regular army, in the place of the old pattern field guns. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same kind of ammunition as that used in the Regular army. It is particularly unfortunate that the United States Government takes so little interest in its militia. The organization of a militia now depends entirely on the various State governments, the majority of which offer no encouragement for its formation or support. Since our late war more interest has been taken in the militia than ever before, and a few of the Eastern and Middle States within the past few years have introduced new laws, and reorganized their militia system on a more liberal scale. Yet the absence of uniformity throughout the States weakens greatly the effectiveness of our State volunteers. We need a national military system similar to that of Canada. The militia force of New York State is nearly two-thirds as large as the militia of Canada, yet how very small inducements are offered to swell the ranks. Unlike Massachusetts, Connecticut, and some few other States, New York has attempted nothing in the way of encampments—it is

chief progressive movement being in the direction of rifle practice. The National Rifle Association, organized under State authority, seems likely to revolutionize the militia of the entire country.

VERMONT.—Encampment of First Infantry.—This regiment of the Vermont National Guard, Colonel T. S. Peck, went into camp at Burlington July 3. The regiment took active part in the dedication of a monument to Ethan Allen, Vermont's renowned revolutionary hero, on the Fourth, and its camp was christened "Ethan Allen" in honor thereof. The regiment paraded twelve companies, and the General Orders giving the details of the encampment duties give the relative line position of each company, "according to the rank of its commander, the language of the order being as follows: "The regiment being composed of twelve companies, they will be posted in line from right to left in the following order: First, seventh, fourth, tenth, ninth, third, sixth, twelfth, fifth, eleventh, eighth, second, according to rank of captains." The companies are so scattered, and regimental assembly being so seldom, that it seems these unusual details became necessary. All the companies, with the exception of those from St. Albans, wore the U. S. Army uniform, and all were armed with the Springfield breech-loaders. A correspondent, writing from Burlington, says: "Of course, a regiment encamping here develops considerable excitement. We have just come back from the camp and witnessing the review. The camp is beautifully situated, upon a pretty high hill or bluff, upon the edge of the lake. The regiment, it is needless to say, suffers by comparison with any of your better organizations. A large proportion of the men are 'Vets,' and of course they all have that genuine spunk and American feeling which made many similar organizations splendid fighting men during our late 'unpleasantness.' The regiment suffers from the fact that the companies being scattered only get together about once a year for 'muster,' and from all I can hear the companies get very little drilling. The officers I found very gentlemanly fellows, and most of them have seen 'service.' The colonel is a mighty good fellow, with a splendid war record. They have in camp nearly 600 men armed with Springfield breech-loaders. In passing the Governor, in dress parade, as usual, most of the salutes were abominable, one company officer not saluting at all, and another one holding his hat in one hand (after fireman's style) and sword in another; but many older officers I have noticed salute no better. The two companies from St. Albans did much the best, especially the 'Ransoms,' which look like a splendid lot of young men, and pretty well drilled. I forgot to mention that in passing before the Governor the regiment marched company front, and we should not be too critical of their movements, for the streets here are not paved, and are perfectly horrible; and also, as the Governor reviewed from one side of the City Park, which takes in an ordinary city square, the soldiers, by reason of entering on the further side from him, of course were kept constantly on the wheel, which many old regiments fail in doing nicely." In regard to the appearance of the troops at the inauguration, he says: "In marching to the ground, about one and a half miles, the troops marched by the flank; in returning they marched in some kind of open order, in column of fours, stretching from walk to walk. The Ransom Guards were very showy and really excellently drilled. The officers are tip-top looking fellows. They are dressed almost the same as the Seventh's full-dress, grey swallow-tail coats, white cross-belts, white trousers, etc. The Regulars looked far from as good as any of your good regiments."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg, are rapidly making preparations for their encampment on the 11th of August. A committee of one from each company, headed by Adjutant Foster and Quartermaster Markle, recently visited Steubenville, Ohio, on invitation of the Mayor and City Council, for the purpose of examining the proposed camping ground near that place. It is probable that Steubenville will be selected, as the "Grays" have had a warm side for the people in that little city ever since their visit on Decoration Day, 1872, when the whole town turned out to do them honor. It is intended to remain under the canvas for one week.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 1, 1873.  
The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of June, 1873:

Sixth Division—Major Samuel W. Sherlock, aide-de-camp, with rank from June 10, vice John G. Dunn, removed from district.  
Eighth Division—Col. Jno. E. Marshall, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from May 20, vice Theo. Tyrer, resigned; Lieut.-Colonel Gibson F. Howard, ordnance officer, with rank from May 20, vice F. W. Fiske, resigned; Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph H. Plumb, quartermaster, with rank from May 20, vice Gibson F. Howard, promoted; Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Dobbins, commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 20, vice R. H. Plumb, promoted; Major James P. White, Jr., aide-de-camp, with rank from May 20, vice J. R. Dobbins, promoted; Major Edward H. Morris, aide-de-camp, with rank from May 20, vice James P. White, Jr., promoted; Captain Edward C. Cochran, aide-de-camp, with rank from May 20, vice E. H. Morris, promoted.

Second Brigade—Captain Charles Miller, assistant quartermaster, with rank from May 26, vice E. A. Steinhart, resigned.

Fifth Brigade—First Lieutenant J. Milnor Decker, aide-de-camp, with rank from June 2, vice Joseph T. Lee, promoted.

Ninth Brigade—Captain Hiram L. Washburn, Jr., aide-de-camp, with rank from June 20, vice Charles Hilton, promoted.

Twenty-third Brigade—Major William Gray Wise, inspector, with rank from June 11, vice Edward A. Thomas, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Brigade—Major George Noyes Burt, judge-advocate, with rank from May 16, vice William C. Robinson, resigned.

Thirty-first Brigade—Captain Peter J. Hanour, commissary of subsistence, with rank from June 19, vice J. S. Chase, resigned.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—First Lieutenant Rufus K. Dryer, adjutant, with rank from August 30, original; First Lieutenant Edmund J. Kelly, quartermaster, with rank from August 30, original.

Third Infantry—Allen Hay, Jr., captain, with rank from May 15, vice Edward Carroll, removed from district; James

Keeler, first lieutenant, with rank from May 23, vice Samuel Smith, deceased; William R. Mott, second lieutenant, with rank from May 23, vice James Keeler, promoted.

Fifth Infantry—First Lieutenant George S. Leland, quartermaster, with rank from May 12, vice N. R. Connor, resigned; Franz Koeving, first lieutenant, with rank from May 8, vice William Brandus, resigned.

Sixth Infantry—Conrad H. Masemann, first lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Louis Fischer, deceased; Gustave Braun, first lieutenant, with rank from April 29, vice Anton Schneider, promoted; Jno. W. Browning, second lieutenant, with rank from April 29, vice Gustave Braun, promoted; Louis Minieus, second lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Conrad H. Masemann, promoted; Ernest A. Peterson, second lieutenant, with rank from May 14, vice Isaac Simon, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—Richard Delap, second lieutenant, with rank from May 16, vice Wm. Baguly, resigned.

Tenth Infantry—James F. Farrell, captain, with rank from May 21, vice George Rork, promoted.

Eleventh Infantry—August Malwald, captain, with rank from February 18, vice Frederick Jaeger, resigned; Joseph Pohler, first lieutenant, with rank from February 18, vice August Malwald, promoted.

Twelfth Infantry—Theodore D. Rich, first lieutenant, with rank from May 12, vice George C. Geissen, resigned.

Fourteenth Infantry—James McLeer, colonel, with rank from June 6, vice Wm. H. Debevoise, resigned.

Twenty-second Infantry—Andrew Ritchie, captain, with rank from June 2, vice J. Briggs, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Major J. B. Stonehouse, Jr., surgeon, with rank from June 1, vice Lewis M. Dunklemyer, resigned.

Twenty-sixth Battalion—Joseph H. Remmer, captain, with rank from June 3, original; Henry C. Schrader, first lieutenant, with rank from June 3, original; John J. Burke, second lieutenant, with rank from June 3, original.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Captain Geo. Koch, assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 28, original.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Byron R. Scott, second lieutenant, with rank from May 31, vice Wm. B. Wright, removed from district; Alfred McCutcheon, first lieutenant, with rank from June 10, vice L. C. Hazard, removed from district; Frederick W. Simpson, captain, with rank from May 1, vice Lewis C. Greenleaf, removed from district.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Lewis R. Stegman, major, with rank from June 9, vice Allen C. Bush, resigned.

Forty-ninth Infantry—Jno. E. Savery, major, with rank from May 29, vice Chas. W. Crocker, deceased.

Fifty-first Infantry—First Lieutenant Rhea Griffen, adjutant, with rank from March 1, vice A. Marquisse, resigned; Major Gregory Doyle, surgeon, with rank from May 1, reappointed; Captain George W. Cook, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 1, vice F. H. Butler, resigned; First Lieutenant William Cooper, Jr., quartermaster, with rank from May 27, vice Wm. Kearney, resigned; Captain Bernard Pick, chaplain, with rank from May 1, vice Joseph M. Clark, resigned; John C. Bennett, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from May 26, vice Herman Michaels, failed to qualify.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—George F. Lenihen, captain, with rank from June 13, vice Robert Lavis, resigned; Thomas Heffron, second lieutenant, with rank from June 13, vice Jacob Schaller, resigned; Frederick Elkart, second lieutenant, with rank from June 6, vice V. P. Schwartz, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—John Von Gerichten, second lieutenant, with rank from May 14, vice Anthony Lambrecht, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Neil Breslin, first lieutenant, with rank from March 3, vice J. Leddy, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—J. Frederick Ernest, captain, with rank from May 30, vice Alfred Lyth, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—John Munro, captain, with rank from May 30, vice J. Laing, promoted.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—First Lieutenant Conrad Taucher, quartermaster, with rank from June 2, vice Otto Meyer, resigned.

One Hundred and Sixth Infantry—John Davis, captain, with rank from September 20, 1872, vice S. E. Wolcott, removed from district; O. W. Matson, first lieutenant, with rank from September 20, 1872, vice John Rathbun, deceased; Henry J. Farrans, second lieutenant, with rank from September 20, 1872, vice John Davis, promoted; Delos C. Sherwood, captain, with rank from June 21, 1872, vice C. H. Freeman, resigned; Duncan H. Baxter, first lieutenant, with rank from June 21, 1872, vice Isaac P. Clark, removed from district; James Elliott, second lieutenant, with rank from June 21, 1872, vice Duncan H. Baxter, promoted; Lyman G. Ferenbaugh, captain, with rank from June 10, 1870, vice D. L. Wellman, removed from district; Augustus Hathaway, first lieutenant, with rank from June 10, 1870, vice L. G. Ferenbaugh, promoted; William L. Goodsell, second lieutenant, with rank from June 10, 1870, vice A. J. Hathaway, promoted; John J. Buchanan, captain, with rank from July 2, 1870, vice James Carpenter, removed from district; Willis Carpenter, second lieutenant, with rank from September 6, 1872, vice J. J. Buchanan, promoted; J. L. Wambaugh, second lieutenant, with rank from July 2, 1872, vice W. H. Manners, resigned; Wm. H. Thorp, captain, with rank from Sept. 10, 1870, vice M. Alderman, supernumerary; Lyman Philly, first lieutenant, with rank from September 10, 1870, vice John H. Clawson, supernumerary; Jay S. Niles, second lieutenant, with rank from September 10, 1870, vice Jerry Eddy, supernumerary.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Twenty-third Brigade—Edward A. Thomas, major and inspector, June 19.

Thirty-first Brigade—James S. Chase, captain and commissary of subsistence, June 9.

Battery B, Tenth Brigade—John R. Whitehead, second lieutenant, June 18.

Third Cavalry—Martin A. Cape, first lieutenant, June 20; John H. Doscher, captain, June 23.

Fifth Infantry—Herman Koehler, first lieutenant, June 4; Nicholas R. Connor, first lieutenant and quartermaster, June 4; Leonard Schmidt, first lieutenant, June 23.

Eighth Infantry—John P. Leslie, captain, June 18.

Thirteenth Infantry—Bartholomew W. Ennis, first lieutenant, June 18; John C. Lefferts, captain, June 25.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Henry Hasler, first lieutenant and adjutant, June 5; Robert M. Simons, captain, June 25.

Forty-ninth Infantry—Wm. E. Webster, captain, June 5.

Fifty-first Infantry—Geo. Traub, captain, June 18.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Paul Walter, captain, June 18.

Seventy-first Infantry—Lewis R. Post, second lieutenant, June 23.



## GENERAL BELKNAP AT LONG BRANCH.

A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Long Branch, July 12, says: Secretary Belknap, who has been staying at the West End for a week, sees the President every day, and, to judge from the great number of telegrams he receives from and sends to Washington, the Secretary combines here business with pleasure. In conversation with him and Judge Wilson yesterday I volunteered the remark:

"I suppose, Mr. Secretary, you intend to remain here for a good part of the season?"

"No," he replied, "I shall be here only a short time, for, unlike my colleagues, I cannot stay away more than a few days from Washington. You should have seen the batch of requisitions that have followed me here, all of which I have to sign myself, for according to the present law every requisition to be paid must be signed by the Secretary of War."

To Judge Wilson—"I hope the next Congress will pass an act, either creating an Assistant Secretary of War or authorizing the Chief Clerk of the Department to sign requisitions. The latter provision would perhaps be the best, for this duty is simply ministerial. I cannot examine all the requisitions, but have to depend on the Chief Clerk for their correctness; so he might as well be authorized to sign them. Every head of department, except those of War and Navy, has an assistant to represent him. The requisitions at the Navy Department are comparatively few, but if I am away only a few days from Washington, you have no idea, unless you see it, to what an extent they accumulate. Thus every other member of the Cabinet may stay away, if he chooses, all Summer, while I cannot leave for more than a few days at a time. I have only been sick two days since I came in office, and then I had to sign a large batch of requisitions in bed, with my head propped up with pillows, and when I took my trip to Texas, a Secretary of War *ad interim* had to be appointed for this very reason."

Here Judge Wilson interposed the remark that he thought Congress ought to take this unnecessary burden off the Secretary's hands.

And Secretary Belknap continued: "I think that trip of mine has been productive of much good to the department. It has resulted in the saving of three or four hundred thousand dollars to the government. For, among other things, I found, on personal inspection, that several forts which were being constructed at great expense would prove of no use to the government, and I tell you work on them shall not be resumed while I am at the head of the War Department."

I felt that it was now my opportunity to sandwich in a remark, so I said "The papers at the time gave out that your trip had a mysterious purpose besides inspection of military posts."

"Yes," replied the General, with a quizzical smile overspreading his frank countenance. "It took you newspaper men a long time to connect my trip with Mackenzie's raid in Mexico."

"But the newspapers struck it at last?" said I inquiringly.

Turning to Judge Wilson the Secretary laughingly remarked, "These newspaper men have an insinuating way of asking questions. How they have worried me lately in Washington with regard to General Howard's case! I sent them all to the Attorney General, who afterwards said, 'Have you been overrun by reporters? They have worried the life out of me.' There was the *Chronicle* man, who came to me saying he wanted all the information on the subject. I told him he would find all in an editorial already printed in his own paper from the pen of Mr. Harlan, which was semi-official. 'No,' he said, he wanted it as coming from me, and when I refused to give him anything further he became quite indignant, saying he did not need me anyhow; he could get all the information he wanted elsewhere. 'Then why the devil don't you go and get it, instead of bothering me here?' I said. Afterwards General Howard called on me in great distress of mind asking whether those accusations against him in the newspapers had emanated from the War Department! I said, 'No, they had not,' and he replied he was very glad to hear that."

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE next senior course of torpedo instruction on board H. M. ship *Vernon*, at Portsmouth, England, will commence on July 22, and will last about two months.

A RUMOR comes from Paris (*Naval and Military Gazette*) that a motive power which will entirely supersede steam for locomotion, both by sea and land, has just been discovered.

A RUSSIAN paper, the *Woronish Telegraph*, speaks of the activity of the French agents in purchasing army equipments in the Russian markets, and the consequent rapid rise in the price of horses in Russia. It is stated that the French Government have given authority for the purchase of fifteen thousand remount-horses in Russia.

THE Khedive of Egypt has engaged, in the event of war, to place half the army he may have at the time unconditionally at the disposal of the Sultan, and fixes the smallest forces he could contribute at 15,000 men. If the Ottoman Empire were threatened with an invasion, the whole of the Egyptian army would take arms in its defence.

THE Austrian army school in Bruck, on the Leitha, has been reopened, and the term fixed at twelve weeks. Rifle practice, the study of and practice with the mitrailleuse, and experimenting with proposed ordnance improvements, are to be the chief occupation of the scholars. The school is this term composed of 107 officers of the infantry, 19 officers of the cavalry, and 40 officers of the forester (Jäger) battalion.

THE *London Spectator* says: Mr. F. H. Hemming, consul for Venezuela, confirms the story of the sale of infernal machines for the destruction of vessels. He declares that a vessel has just left France for one of the

principal ports of Venezuela with a supply of these infernal machines, with which it is intended to destroy a number of merchant steamers loaded with merchandise of no account, but heavily insured. He himself had seen the machines, and he found that the British Government was well aware of the facts.

THE *London Times*, June 30, says the yacht *Diana*, which recently left Dundee on a Polar expedition, is reported by the whaler *Eclipse*, which has just arrived at Peterhead. The letters which have been received announce that the party were, on the 1st of June last, latitude 77 deg. 40 min., being among the floating ice, which reached northward to Spitzbergen at that time. All connected with the expedition were well, and, notwithstanding that very severe weather had prevailed since it left Scotland, no accident had happened. The arrangements had been slightly interfered with in consequence of the tempestuous weather, and the island of Jan Mayen had not been reached. The *Diana* was to proceed along the outside of the ice towards the north-west corner of Spitzbergen, where she would meet a store-ship which preceded her.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Captain Harvey, Seventy-first Highlanders, has just completed a most elaborate survey of the country from sixteen to eighteen miles round Gibraltar. Such a work has never been executed, although we have possessed the Rock 171 years. The survey would be most useful to the Governor of the fortress in case of war, in making combinations for foraging expeditions or ascertaining positions of an enemy's force. The difficulty of making the survey lay in its secrecy. Captain Harvey had to work it out from bearings pencilled down in a note-book, and often walked from thirty to forty miles in the day, as riding out to a locality or staying out on a farm would have aroused suspicion and betrayed his purpose."

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* says: The inexpediency of using pebble powder when firing blank cartridges, was clearly shown last Monday, June 23, at Spithead, when the fleet was firing the royal salute. A private yacht unexpectedly found herself too close to one of the gunboats, and while endeavoring to pass out of the line of fire, received the discharge from an 18-ton gun point blank at from fifteen to twenty yards distance. As may be imagined a storm of unignited pebble-powder swept across her, riddling her upper works, and injuring (though fortunately not dangerously), three ladies and two gentlemen. Pebble powder is in hard irregular lumps; and without the resistance of a projectile in the gun, about one-third of the charge does not ignite, and so becomes a source of danger which it would do well to avoid on future occasions of the kind.

A. JOUART, capitaine d'artillerie, describes in the *Paris Revue d'Artillerie* for June, 1873, a trial recently made at the Polygon at Satory of a revolving cannon, destined for the Italian government, and invented by Mr. Hotchkiss, an American gentleman, well known in artillery circles. The account is as follows:

These experiments were for the purpose of testing the mechanical value of this engine. The new cannon has a calibre of four centimetres, and is essentially different from all other mitrailleuses presented up to this time, especially in firing a small cast-iron shell with a percussion fuse, the effect of which must be terrible at long ranges. The ammunition is an explosive projectile attached to an iron cartridge. The cartridge case is made from an iron tube, soldered, with one end turned down to form a cup. This cup, or tube, is reinforced in the interior by two iron cups, and fixed with three rivets on a large iron washer of sheet iron, which forms the head, and is designed to withstand the pressure of the gases, and to give a hold to the extractor. The priming is fixed in the centre of this head. The cartridge shell will hold 100 grams of powder. A thick felt wad is put between the powder and the projectile. In the cartridges fired at Satory the powder charge was reduced to 80 grams (Austrian powder), and the room left was filled up with two washers of ordinary paper placed on the powder and covered by a little cotton. The length of the projectile is two and one-half calibres, and a portion of its length is covered with brass, having cuts designed to be forced into the rifling. Its weight is 500 grams, and it holds 40 grams of powder. The cartridge, loaded complete and primed, weighs 800 grams. The projectile does not seem to be fastened tight enough in the cartridge case, as it can be taken out with a little effort with the hand, and it is feared that in transportation in boxes the projectiles might separate from the cartridge shells. To avoid all chances of accident, the cannon revolver was placed in battery about 100 metres from the butte. The projectiles being loaded, and having their percussion fuses, forty shots were fired. At the commencement of the trial the cartridges fired and extracted from the cannon. The fired cartridge shells did not drop out regularly from the extractor. This slight defect was remedied on the spot in a few minutes. After this no difficulties or irregularities in the firing occurred. The cartridges were oiled previous to firing. The cartridge shells did not show any damage by firing, and can be reloaded and fired several times. One was found unsoldered, but was not broken, and acted perfectly as a gas check, and it could, like the others, be used again by being resoldered, which can be done without difficulty. Only one misfire occurred, and the same cartridge was fired in the third trial after missing twice. There was also only one misfire with fuzes. Generally the projectiles passed through the board target, and exploded on striking the ground. Only one projectile was exploded by striking the board of the target. One projectile broke in the barrel of the cannon; but this accident should not be attributed to the irregular working of the fuzes, because the projectiles proved to have been badly cast and one-sided, and left very weak by the holes being badly one-sided. Six shots were successfully fired in twelve seconds by loading the cartridges one at a time; then fifteen shots were fired in fifteen seconds, loading with cases in which a certain number of car-

tridges had been placed previously. The firing could be kept up for a certain length of time at the rate of sixty shots per minute, which gives thirty kilos of cast iron fired in this time (or about seventy pounds English). The firing is very regular, and the sighting did not seem to vary to any noticeable extent. The projectiles exploded into twelve to fifteen pieces, large enough to kill at a certain distance from the exploding point. The butt piece does not generally break, although breaking lines have been prepared on it. One inconvenience was the rapid brassing of the barrels which took place during the trial. It appeared at the first shots, and increased rapidly. Without any doubt it is to be attributed to the bad quality of the brass from which the covering of the projectiles has been made. Generally the mechanism of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon seems to work surely and regularly, and the ammunition will do good service if the projectiles are more firmly attached to the cartridge. The projectiles are difficult and delicate to make, and must necessarily be expensive. This cannon will without any doubt produce terrible effects at distances approaching those of field artillery, and the explosive quality of its projectiles assures to it a superiority over all other mitrailleuses, as its fire can be rectified by observing the explosions of falling projectiles.

MR. J. E. JAMES and party were to leave San Diego, Cal., on the 31 inst., to commence the exploration and survey of the Colorado Desert to the head of the Gulf of California. The *San Diego Union* gives this account of the expedition: "Mr. James's party consists of eight men. They will carry a complete outfit, and will be prepared to stay in the field about two months. We are inclined to believe that the 'inland sea' or salt water canal project will be found more feasible than has been generally supposed. If the Gulf of California is extended northward 150 miles, as proposed, it will open navigation to a point on the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway, in San Diego county, giving us an inland port, in fact, less than 100 miles from this city. Of course the successful accomplishment of this scheme will add largely to the traffic of the railroad."

THE Treasury Department has prepared a detailed statement showing the final settlement of Paymaster Hodge's defalcation. After deducting what was realized from the sale of his property, there remains as total loss to the Government, \$443,016.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1871.

THREE years ago I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies. Wheeler and Wilson's are apt to get out of order; Grover and Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for Family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence. Respectfully yours,

MRS. JANE M. DOYEN.  
Principal Alameda Academy.  
Office 39 Union Square, N. Y.

HARD indeed is the fate of that ruptured person who really believes in his ignorance that his affliction is incurable. The New Elastic Truss without Metal Springs is worn with perfect ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely at all times till a permanent cure is effected. This truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who furnish circulars free on application.

THE absurd and mischievous statement that an Elastic Truss, so called, will certainly cure ruptures, is not endorsed by Messrs. POMEROY & Co., whose Elastic Rupture Belt is, nevertheless, the very best Elastic Truss made. For correct information on this subject, address POMEROY & Co., 744 Broadway, New York.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

RUSH-DAY.—On the 10th inst., at the Presbyterian church, Catskill, N. Y., by the Rev. Geo. A. Howard, Lieutenant RICHARD RUSH, U. S. Navy, to ELLA M., daughter of the late Edgar E. Day, of Catskill.

WARD-DUNN.—In Camp Warner, Oregon, on Thursday, June 26, by Post Chaplain M. G. Kelley, Lieutenant F. K. WARD, Troop H, First U. S. Cavalry, to Miss LIZZIE B., eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas S. Dunn, Major Eighth U. S. Infantry.

SIMONS-POLK.—On Wednesday, July 9, at St. Mary's church, Abingdon, by the Rev. Wm. F. Brand, Lieutenant SIDNEY A. SIMONS, U. S. Navy, to EMMA, daughter of Dr. John C. Polk, Abingdon, Md.

RENEY-MASON.—In Burlington, Iowa, on the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. Wm. Pinkney, Assistant Bishop of Maryland, at the residence of the Hon. Charles Mason, Commander GEORGE C. RENNEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY J. MASON, of Burlington, Iowa. (No cards.)

THORNTON-CROSSMAN.—In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Currie, Rect. of St. Luke's church, WILLIAM F. THORNTON, of Cleveland, Ohio, to MARY K. CROSSMAN, daughter of General G. H. Crossman, U. S. A.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

WATSON.—In Vallejo, Cal., on the evening of the 17th of April, Commodore JAMES M. WATSON, U. S. N., of apoplexy.

A native of Virginia, aged sixty-six years, his grave is at the west end of Mare Island cemetery. At his head grows a cedar, at his feet a pine; through these the wild winds that have waited the old seaman's many a billow will sigh his requiem. He has made his last voyage; his bark is crossed the immortal sea over which the storms of earth can never rage.

CREIGHTON.—At Camp Independence, Cal., July 2, 1873, of cerebral apoplexy, GEORGE F. CREIGHTON, a native of New Hampshire, aged thirty-three years.

Deceased had been for years in the United States service as a scout, packer, etc., and died in the service after a trip through the desert country between his post and San Diego, Cal. His remains were cared for and buried by the Odd Fellows.